PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.,

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 52,538—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. VICTORIA	6027	E. Cowie	19th April.
* PENINSULAR	6207	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,207	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,717	G. L. Lanchorne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gord n	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lanchorne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 P.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thereto in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Also Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
M. SATURNIA	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
EMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,139	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR 1 ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 37, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

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Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,303	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

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IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

KILLS
BUGS,
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

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A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

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Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

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The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

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TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	32 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	"	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

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Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

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BY

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Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1892 to 1902 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 21st April, 1902, and until further notice, an EXTRA DOWN and UP LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN DAILY between BOMBAY and THANA, as under :—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Bombay	D 20 5	Thana	D 21 15
Thana	A 21 2	Bombay	A 21 29

For details, timings, and the scale within exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Thana.

R. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 17th April, 1902.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 1st May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required by this Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1903.

Form of Contract, Schedule of articles, &c., may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, at Byculla.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

TO ALL MAKERS OF ALOE AGAVE OR SISAL AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBRE IN INDIA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, Dr. EMILE SUTER, trading as THE AGAVE FIBRE COMPANY, is the SOLE PATENTEE in India of a machine for the manufacture of AGAVE FIBRE on the drum and beater system, having a barrel (like adjusted around the drum to about one-fourth of its circumference, more particularly described in the specification filed by him in Calcutta, such Letters Patent being registered under No. 155 of 1889.

All Fibre-extracting machines on the drum and beater system are infringements in India of our client's patent, and persons proposing to use the same are hereby warned that proceedings will be at once taken restraining such user.

SMETHAM & NOBLE,
Attorneys for Dr. Emile Suter.

Dated this 5th day of April 1902.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1902, for excavation and other works in connection with the Foundations for the Trustees New Offices on Plot No. 19, Hornby Road Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in the event of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. All Tenders be addressed to the Trust Engineer Alexandra Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,

By Order of the Board,

F. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 552 OF 1900.

1 FRAMJEE DORABJEE, 2 NANABHOY HORMASJEE MOOS and 3 DADASAW BEZONJEE MEHTA of Bombay Parsis, formerly carrying on the business of Attorneys of the High Court at Bombay, together in partnership under the style of FRAMJEE, MOOS and MEHTA ..... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAWAB MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, Residing at Hyderabad ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 15th day of June, 1901, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 17,200 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the said 15th day of June, 1901, till payment in full satisfaction of the balance due to them on a Promissory Note.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of sale, dated the 3rd day of March, 1902 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Defendant above named in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of a public Road, called the Forashkot outside the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 219 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and West by Duncan Road, on the North by a Sweeper's Pervage and then the property of Without Gamoo, and on the South by the said Falkland Road and assessed under Ward Nos. 2220 and 2301, and Street Nos. 17, 3-3, and 3-2, which premises belong to the Defendant Nawab Mahomed Kamal Khan,

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1902, at the hour of 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation the purchaser will not be entitled to any refund or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money, must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the defaulting purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOOS,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

HERBERT WILLIAM LEWIS, late Acting Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay, European.

ROBERT GEORGE HILL, late of Bombay. European Inhabitant.

MOGHIBAI, wife of GOCULJI HIRJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

NANDIBAI, widow of WANDRAWAN KARSONDAS, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.

KESHAVJI MADANJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece-goods Merchant.

MEHERBAI, widow of NOWROJI ARDESHIR DAVUR, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.

EDWARD JONES, late of Kasvar, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being in debted to or holding property belonging to the above named Estates are hereby requested to make their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th April 1902.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December 1901 (at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (or Rs 1,000 paid up) WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Office of the Company, No 6, Hornby Row, Fort, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 11th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
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The Framjee Petit Spinning and Manfg. Co Ld.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable landed properties at Dhoben Talao, Mazagon, Walpakhady Road and Memonwada.

High Court.—O. O. C.J.—Suit No. 184 of 1899.

Abba Ganny ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the respective days mentioned below:—

On MONDAY, the 21st April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate at Dhoben Talao, on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2506, Street Nos. 1,26, and 36, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 1661, old Survey No. 7, new survey No. 28-78, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by the properties of Muncherjee Edulji Mehrjee and others, on the south partly by a passage, and on the north by a gully and beyond that the property of Sukharam Sadhvji.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the east side of Mazagon Wadi, Akady Road, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 4250, Street No. 9, and by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 436, new No. 3,3,4 Survey No. 6, new Survey No. 3382, and bounded on the east by the property of Haji Saleem Haji Chotani, on the west by the Mazagon Road, on the south by the properties of Hajee Tyeb Esak and others.

On THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1902, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Memonwada, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 125, and bounded on the north by the house of Esmail Habib, on the south by the house of Rahimbai, widow of Ebrahim Ahmed, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by the said Memonwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Frampji and Chinbaw, Oriental Bull Buys, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1902.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services as Buying Agents.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. PEDDAS, Messrs. Peddas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. J. Taylor & Co.
" D. KING, McLeod & Co.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application, to enable shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are negotiated in India, free of charge, on favourable terms.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a char

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th April, 1902.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, Rs. 8,
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaire, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers.

Dhurrumtolah Street, CALCUTTA.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 500,000 Marks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

First drawing: June 12th

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
11 Millions 202,000 Marks
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course of these advantageous drawings which contain according to the prospectus only 115,000 tickets, the following prizes will be forthcoming, viz.:

The highest will be event,
500,000 Marks (about £25,000)
Premium of 300,000 Marks (about £15,000).

Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 300,000 M. about	£15,000	16 of 10,000 M. abt.	£500
1 of 100,000 „	5,000	56 of 5,000 „	250
1 of 75,000 „	3,750	102 of 3,000 „	150
2 of 70,000 „	3,500	135 of 2,000 „	100
1 of 65,000 „	3,250	4 of 1,500 „	75
1 of 60,000 „	3,000	612 of 1,000 „	50
1 of 55,000 „	2,750	16 0 of 300 „	15
2 of 50,000 „	2,500	39 of 200 „	10-10
1 of 40,000 „	2,000	77 of 100 „	10
1 of 30,000 „	1,500	3053 of 60 „	8-9
1 of 20,000 „	1,000	9,63 of 150,115,000 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark	

in all 50,010 prizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000, increase in 2nd. drawing to Mk. 55,000, in 3rd. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 64,000, in 5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, and together with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortunate case to Mk. 500,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to £—18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ —„ 9„ —„ for half a ticket
„ —„ 4„ 6„ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Remittance of money can be made by Bank notes by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

[SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
Banker at HAMBURG, Germany.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY!

TRADE MARK. THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals for the cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Abscesses, &c., combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only promotes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding Injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by causing Constriction of the Urethra and other serious diseases, as Strictures, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms—decay of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and form of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring lost vitality, and in establishing health.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the Principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering the purchaser should specify which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Non Commissioned, and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on he most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness. (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion and to Bonvisees	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £93 11-16 .. — 1-8
3 per cent. Bonds ..... £101 .. unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 .. — 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £94 11-16 .. — 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 3-8 .. — 1-8
Do New York ..... 57-8 .. — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·12 .. — 1-2
Do New York ..... 4·87 5-8 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent, = „
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4 „ = „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 „ = „

Council Bills Extra allotments. Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 4,000. Spot 5 1-32

Arrivals closed steady.

Apl. Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30. 4·28	4·28	4·30	4·27
plus 4 plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	8,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do. to Continent	17,000
Mid-Uplands	9 3-8 plus 1-16
Futures, month of July	9·03 plus 5
Do. Oct.	8·14 — 2

Licseed 53 1-4. June-July sellers. Tone quiet.

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£160,000
Gold do.	£ 20,000

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,700,000	Inc.	£500·000
Public Deposits	£7,300,000	Dec.	£100,000
Other do.	£39,000,000	Dec.	£900,000
Other Securities	£27,000,000	Dec.	£1,700,000
Notes and Gold	£24,400,000	Inc.	£800,000

The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 17th April 1902 :—

Cotton	2,562 bales.
Wheat	17,460 cwts.
Linseed	17 495 „
Rapeseed	14,251 „
Gingellyseed	2 493 „
Poppyseed	15,391 „
Groundnuts	104 „
Castorseed	3,700 „
Rice	64,577 „
Myrabolams	5,267 „
Cottonseed	12,169 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

THE Cotton market has remained very steady throughout the week under report, and a considerable amount of business has been transacted daily. Exportes for Europe have been in the market, on a much freer scale than has lately been experienced, and shipments also are now going forward. Purchasers for the local mills and for Japan have also been buying, and we have to record a good steady inquiry from all quarters. Prices have remained at about the same as last week's closing rates. There have been some slight fluctuations reported from Liverpool and America, and the strong upward movement in those markets has been checked. The tone, however, has remained steady to firm throughout the week, to-day's quotations from Liverpool for spot Middling Americans being 5·. 1-32d after having touched 5d., and in New York the price is 9 3-8 after having touched 9s. 3-16d. At the close the local market is very steady with a continued good enquiry from exporters for Europe, but with the fall in silver, the local mills are inclined to hold off as business with China is checked. Receipts continue heavy in our market, and dealers have been willing to meet the enquiry for all descriptions, with the exception of Bengals, which holders are not keen to part with at the current rates. In Oomra descriptions of all kinds a large business has been put through during the week, and in Saw-ginned Dharwars and Westerns a good business has also been reported.

Shipments of seeds are now going forward on the usual large scale for the present season of the year, but fresh business from Europe has been very moderate. There was some inquiry for Linseed early in the week, but lately the tone of the market has been quiet, and the price has declined to Rs. 9-7 per cwt. for ready and forward delivery. Rapeseed has been flat and a very moderate business is reported. Prices, however, have given way very slightly. Poppyseed has also been quiet, and with larger arrivals and a very small enquiry, dealers are beginning to press sales, and the price has declined to Rs. 8-5 per cwt. At the close the tone is rather firmer. Castorseed has come down about Re. 1 per candy with a very small business reported. The tone of the seeds market generally is quiet with a very limited enquiry from shippers owing to the adverse advices from the consuming markets in Europe.

Cotton seed has been very firm, and a large business has been reported during the week. The local price of this article is now Rs. 17-4 per candy, which is the highest rate recorded in Bombay.

The Freight Market has been steady to firm throughout the week. A large business has been booked for April-May-June loading open ports at 13s. 0d. to 13s. 6d. For Havre and Dunkirk ready shipment, 13s. 6d. has been paid, and Hamburg, May loading has been booked at 13s. Early in the week May-June shipment, open ports, was quoted at 13s., but at the close 13s. 6d. has been paid. The s.s. "Veira" has been chartered at 13s, one port only, Genoa or Marseilles the s.s. "Ailsawald" has also been fixed at 13s. 6d. on p.p and 14s. two p.p. and the s.s. "Manatan" at 13s. 3d. one port only, mid-April loading. The s.s. "Neslyn" is also reported to have been chartered at 12s. 9d. nett, April-May loading.

Native holidays which have occurred during the week, have interfered with business in Imports. With the Mohorrum holiday coming off to-morrow, several retail dealers shops have been partially closed during the week. In piece-goods the general tone in the bazaar is better. For Greys there is a fair inquiry, and prices have increased by an anna in many cases. In Whites prices are steady with a tendency to rise, and there is a good demand from up-country for low Nainsooks and Mulls. Fancies and Dyed goods are also in fair demand, with no change in rates. Forward business in all descriptions remains impossible owing to the disparity in prices between Manchester and our local market.

In the local Yarn market there is little change to record during the week. The tone in China is firm with a good offtake reported. Locally the market is steady, but the continued decline in silver and the corresponding fluctuations in China exchange, has frightened the dealers, and business remains on small liner.

In Metals, the copper and yellow metal markets are steady and transactions are reported, in ready lots at £67 for copper and £57 for yellow metal, and also a small business for forward delivery at £65 15s. for copper, and £56 10s. for yellow metal. The iron market is depressed and deliveries are on a very restricted scale, the Mohorrum holidays interfering considerably with this market. In Spelter lead and quick silver there is nothing doing.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, date 12th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	...	Rs. 7,32,14 Increase.
Other Deposits	...	„ 3,53,10·1 Decrease.
Credits Undrawn	...	„ 3,37 41 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	...	Rs. 6,46,6,6 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	„ 9,019 do.
Credits on Securities	...	„ 2,59 761 do.
Loans do.	...	„ 15,20 325 Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	...	„ 18,83,321 Increase
Balance with other Banks	...	„ 10,120 do.
Cash ...	...	„ 15,25,028 Decrease

The above figures show an increase of 9·08 lakhs in the trade demand. The Bank of Bengal states in their dated the 15th inst. shows a small increase in the trade demand of Rs. 55,0.0. Cash at Head Office 1 1-2 lakhs down and at the Branch a 6 1-2 lakhs down. The Government balances are 3 lakhs down and the Banks investments 8 lakhs up. Both the Presidency Banks leave the Bank rate unchanged at 6 per cent per annum. Locally there is no change to report in the money market, which remains very easy. There is little enquiry for short deposits, and the best quoted rate for two or three months is now three per cent. per annum. Exchange has been steady throughout the week. For three months sight D A Credits the rate has remained at 1 4 1-8. A fair amount of Bills have been placed at this rate for ready and forward delivery, and at the close many banks are quoting 1 4 5-32 for next month. There is some doubt about the future course of the London discount market, following the issue of the 32 millions Consols this week, and this is the reason assigned for the higher rate quoted in some quarters. For Bank T.T. forward delivery throughout the monsoon months 1 3 15-16 is quoted, and a moderate amount has been purchased. Bank Demand, while quoted 1 3 15-16 for the outgoing mail, has lately been available at 1 3 31-32 for the mail of 26th inst., and also for ward to the end of the year, and Bank T. T. could also be had at the same quotation for November-December. We hear of little inquiry for Bank Demand either for ready or forward delivery. The applications for the thirty lakhs Council Bills tendered for allotment on Wednesday last amounted to upwards of five and a-half crores. Twenty lakhs of telegraphic transfers were allotted in full at 1s. 3 31-32d. and the balance of ten lakhs in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d., tenders for the latter receiving only one per cent., which is probably a record allotment. The amount to be allotted next week remains unaltered at thirty lakhs. This reduced amount of Council Bills, coupled with the absence of imports of sovereigns, may have a temporary strengthening effect on the Exchange and Money Markets, as the shipping season in Bombay is now in full swing, and a considerable amount of shipments have to be financed between now and the advent of the monsoon.

The mail of the 4th April, due in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £30,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	24·30.	
Bombay	„	15·90	
Madras	„	6·10=46 30 lakhs.	

The mail of the 11th April, due in Bombay about the 25th April, brings silver to Bombay £160,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	10·10
Bombay	„	11·60
Madras	„	6·50=28·20 lakhs.

The mail of the 18th April, due in Bombay about the 2nd May brings silver to Bombay £1,70,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	4·90
Bombay	„	3·10
Madras	„	2·40= 10·40lakhs.

As will be seen by the above, the quantity of silver now afloat for Bombay is very considerable, amounting in all to £490,000 to be received were within the next fortnight and an additional £160,000 advised this morning. The price of the metal both in London and America has further declined considerably since last mail left. A large business has been reported during the week, and we hear that a large operator who has hitherto been engaged in rupee paper speculations has now turned his attention to silver. In gold there is little doing.

The price of Rupee paper has remained steady during the week, the fluctuations being between 97-5 and 97-9. Business has been passing in the bazar to a moderate extent daily. The large remittance of cash referred to in our last mail report, to pay off existing loans on Rupee paper, has not yet been received in Bombay, but it is currently reported that the payments will be made during the coming week. The tone of the market at the close is steady and the rate is 97-8 for cash and the approaching settlement.

There has been very little doing in the Share Market during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1,245. In mill shares Manockjee Petits are 1,660, Central's are quiet at 1,495 and Swadeshis are unchanged at 635, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at 405. Currimbhais at 550, Davids at 265, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Mill shares are all steady, but scarcely any business is reported in them during the week. Morarjee's and Solahpur's are steady and unchanged at Rs. 1,410 and 1,700 cum dividend. Press shares are steady and unchanged at previous quotation. In miscellaneous list Bombay, Burmah's are quiet at 6,675 and quarter shares at 1,700. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares have changed hands at 129 X. D. Port Canning's are steady at 430, Kemp are weak at 275 and Trombays quiet at 740. In Railway Companies Taptis are steady at 417-2 and Ahmedabad Pranteje at 545 X. D.

The following are closing quotations :—

Bombay Port Trust	4	per cent	repayable 1931	Rs. 101-8
Do.	4	do.	do. 1922 „	99-8
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do. 1939-40 „	97-0
Do	4	do.	do. 1926 „	99-12
Bombay Improvement	4	do.	do. 1950 „	99-4

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	1s 3 15-16 1
Bank Demand	...	1s 3 15-16 d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	...	1s 4 1-81
Do 6 do	do	..... 1s 4 1-41
French Francs 3 do	do	..... 169 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	..... 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		..... 1S 1-2
Shanghai 30 „	„	..... 174 1-2
Japan 30 „	„	..... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97- 8
1st Settlement	97- 8

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6	do	
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6	do	
Bank of Madras do. 7th February	8	do	

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	...	9	7 to 9
Forward, May ...	...	9	7 to 9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	2 to 6 3
Do. Forward, May...		6	2 to 6 3
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	6	10 to 6 11
Do. Forward May...		6	10 to 6 11

Poppyseed.—Tone firmer.

Ready	...	8	5 to 8 6
Forward, May ...	...	8	5 to 8 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	2?	8
Forward, May ...	...	28	4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	168	161	156	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	177	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	177	171	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	190	184	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam...	193	187	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	194	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	194	188	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	223	...	216	do.
Bhowmagger (H. G.) ...	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	215	do.
Westerns	...	...	192	do.

COTTON—Tone firm.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	38,779
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th April.	17,05,753
Shipments for the week, to Europe	21,420
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	Nil
Total....	21,420
Shipments from 1st October to 16th April. :—	
Europe	393,910
China	270,336
Coast Ports	77,241
	6,658
Total.....	751,145
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	17,476
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10,722

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds :—

Cotton	60,426	Bales.
Wheat	63,231	cwts.
Linseed	1,18,291	„
Rapeseed	1,21,782	„
Gingellyseed	17,317	„
Poppyseed	93,139	„
Groundnuts	1,795	„
Castorseed	30,469	„
Rice	274,737	„
Myrabollams	26,105	„
Cottonseed	87,578	„

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Dhowngzar 3 3-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 11-16
3 per cents. Bonds	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	04?11-16
Bar Silver	24 3-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £35,700,000, Increase 500,000, Public Deposits £9,300,0.0, decrease £100,000, Other deposits £39,000,000, decrease £900,000, Other Securities £27,000,000, decrease £1,700,000, Notes and Gold £24,400,0.0 Increase £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Silver to Bombay £160,0.0. Gold to Bombay £20,0.0.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	1,71,675	8	3
"In the Queen's name," through Sir Charles Oliver	5,000	0	0
The Nawanagar St to, through the Administrator as 1-t Instalment	2,500	0	0
H H Maharana Sri Sir Waksinhgji Daleisinghji, K C I E, Raja of Lunawada, through Dewan Saheb, Lunawada State as 3rd and the last Instalment	1,030	0	0
The District Sub Committee, Vikoria Memorial Fund, Ratnagiri, through the Coll ctor of Ratnagiri, as 2nd Instalment	598	5	10
The Raj Saheb of Wankaner State, through Lieut. Col. W P Kennedy, Political Agent Kathiawar	500	0	0
The District Sub Committee, Victoria Memorial Fund, Ratnagiri, through the Collector of Ratnagiri, as 1st Instalment	500	0	0
The Members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchant's Association through their Honorary Secretaries, as 2nd Instalment	199	0	0
Mr H F G Beale	100	0	0
Lodge Esa ern Star	100	0	0
Lodge Eastern Star (Calcutta Fund)	100	0	0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee Pandey	50	0	0
Contribution by the Students of the Fort and Proprietary High School, through their Head Master	35	0	0
Subscriptions of Rs 5 and under	11	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,82, 63	14	3

S. Rebeih, Sassoon J. David, Ibrahim Raimtoola, Insha Eduljee Vachha, Narondas Purshotamdas, Frederick Noel Paton, Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerboy, and Jehangir Bomanjee Petit—Honorary Secretaries.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

COEN—WYNN—April 10, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Dharwar, by the Rev Father Frenkse, S. J., William Whelan Coen, son of the late Edward Whelan Coen, to Winifred Henrietta Wynn, second daughter of John Wynn.

JACOB—EDMUNDS—April 12, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R. W. H. Stuart, Hugh Frederick Dawson, 2nd son of Colonel W. V. F. Jacob, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Maude Mary, youngest daughter of Daniel Edmunds, and grand-daughter of the late George Parke, of Newport, Monmouthshire.

DEATH.

RAY—April 15, at his residence, 24, Pasupulputty Lane, Calcutta, of apoplexy, H. N. Ray, late of the Financial Department.

GREAT REDUCTION
in the price of the
WONDERFUL TONIC
"PERRO-VINA"

A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the
HOT WEATHER.

Rs. 1 per bottle only.

10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18 m. High water 9.15m., 9.43s. Low water, 2.57 m., 3.10s.
Second Criminal Sessions.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mail of 4th inst., due to arrive at day light.
Bank holiday: The Taboot processions.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Gymkhana, Bowls Tournament, third round closes.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets 6h. 18 m. High water, 10.6m., 10.12s. Low water, 3.37 m., 3.51s.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday (the 21st instant) at 11 o'clock a. m.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A series of five public lectures will be delivered by Pandit Bhavanishankar in English at the Theosophical Society, from the 19th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, at 5-45 p. m. Subject: "Bhagavat Gita." The lectures are open to the public.

KILLED BY A LABOUR CART.—On Thursday evening Allubal, a Hindu woman, was crossing the road at Chinch Bunder, with a child in her arm, when she was knocked down by a bullock cart, which was passing along the road at the time. In falling, she fell on the top of the child, which died shortly after the accident from internal injuries.

THE VURJEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of March the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2?53; among them the number of new admissions was 707, being classified as stated below: Hindoos 417, Mussulmans 121, Parsees 54, Christian 108, and other classes 04. The average daily attendance was 92.

TIME-EXPIRED CONVICTS.—About thirty time-expired convicts, who had been sentenced to penal servitude for murder and dacoity and whose terms of punishment had expired, arrived in Bombay on Thursday from Port Blair. These prisoners, some of whom have got their wives and children with them, have been detained at the Head Police Office pending their despatch to their native places.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umzinto via Madras will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 8 p.m. on Saturday & Sunday, the 26th & 27th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ballarat will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hakim Mahomed Massood, a native doctor, has reported to the Police the theft of a gold watch, a gold ring, set with diamonds and other articles of jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 642 from his house in Nagdevi Street. His suspects a servant, who has left Bombay.—Pestonji Hormusji Master, who is at present staying in the Kennedy Sea Face Camp has complained to the police that on going to his permanent residence in 7th Khetwady Lane, on Thursday last to see if everything was all right, he discovered that his cupboard was broken open and gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 257 abstracted from a cash box.

NOT FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, filed an information against Dayakisandas Bihartial and Dayal Kanji praying that 80 bags of grain, alleged to be unsound and unfit for human food or consumption, stored in a godown at Masjid Bunder Road, should be destroyed under section 417 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. J. Daondi, pleader, appeared for the defence. The first accused had handed the bags over to the second as his agent for sale. Both the accused undertook to separate the good from the bad grain by 8 a. m. on Monday next, when the Municipal authorities will inspect it, and report the matter to the court on Monday. The bad stuff was ordered to be carted down to Tardeo by the accused for the purpose of destruction.

BURGLARY AT A MAGISTRATE'S BUNGALOW.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Baboo Fakir Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was brought on remand and again charged by Superintendent Stanford with house-breaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 1361, belonging to Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Cursondas gave evidence which bore out the facts already published. The other accused is still at large. After the evidence of witnesses was recorded, the accused in course of his statement said that he entered the complainant's bungalow along with the other accused. They placed a ladder on a bench and it rested against a roof. They ascended the ladder and entered the room through a window. The other accused whose name was Baboo Bangalee collected all the things which were found lying near the bed stead while he himself collected the things which were found in his pocket. It was the other accused who suggested the burglary. There was no interference. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held in the Albert Hall, Wendby Road, yesterday evening, at 5-15 p. m., Mr. Mervan Cursetjee occupied the chair. On the motion of Khan Bahadur M. M. Marzban seconded by Mr. D. M. Jijeebhoy it was resolved that the audited accounts and the statements, for the year 1901, accounts showed that the income of the present year was Rs. 9,557 against Rs. 9,110 of the previous year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,051 against Rs. 13,519 in 1900-1901, in which extraordinary expenditure of about Rs. 4,500 was incurred towards the erection of new privies and lavatories. The report stated that the school was indebted to the zeal of Miss Manekji Cursetji for her careful attention and general supervision throughout the year, and for several useful additions of school maps and pictorial illustrations. Messrs. Rustom K. B. Cama and Framji B. Master, who retired by rotation were re-elected as directors. Mrs Macarthur, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. M. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Katrak, and Miss M. M. Banajee, were elected and requested to act as lady visitors. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the president.

THEFTS BY A RAILWAY GUARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. Emerson, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Manekji Dinshaw Langarana, lately

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BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

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PERFECTION OF FIT & COMFORT GUARANTEED.

WASHING MATERIALS	from Rs. 10-8
BEST WOOLLEN WHIP CORDS	from Rs. 28-0
STOUT ELASTIC RIDING TWEEDS	from Rs. 33-0
JODHPORE BREECHES	from Rs. 12-8
RIDING SCARFS	from Rs. 1-12
RIDING CANES	from Rs. 1-8

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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

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For 12 months, Rs. 100 per month.

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The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard, the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do, NATURAL GREY,
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,631 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,761 tons, Captain C H Butler, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uriana, 3,381 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from the 30th April with a general cargo, 1 pony and 1 deck passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,951 tons, Captain W S Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 21st March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain Perry and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsla, 1,039 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, one horse, and the following passengers: Mr Cree, Dr Sinkler, Mr Brock, Mr A Mackerly, Mr Hoseason, Mr Varley, Mr Bowles, Mr Wislen, Mr Clarke, Mr Hill, Dr Maynard, 2 others and 63 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, March 23
	Uriana s	Allen	Rangoon, April 8
	Rajpootana s	Hodgson	Jalcutta, March 12

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Syria (transport) ...	Houghton ...	Durban
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Rangoon
	Idzumi Maru s....	Butler	Kobe, &c

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Uriana, for Calcutta.
" Akbar, for Jeddah.
" Kohinur, for Calcutta.
" Olympia, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 15—Strs. Lanlaura, Willshere, Rangoon; and Clan Cumming, Sommerfell, East London 17th March.

DEPARTURES.

April 15—Strs. Satara, Gulf of Aneud, Obra and Scindia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April. 12	Lindamfels	Bremen
14	Clan Macfadian	Cocanada
16	Zuida	Singapore
16	Lindula	Negapatam
16	Clan Macleon	Coast

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—125 cases whisky, J Framjee; 3 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
City of Lucknow s—50 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee.
Clan Ogilvy s—30 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Perth s—5 hogsheads port, D Cowasjee.
FROM LONDON.
Arabia s—118 packages provision, E Russooljee; 129 cases wines, D Cowasjee; 4 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co; 120 cases provision, B M Punthucky; 39 bales papers, B Saz a and Co.
Egypt s—5 cases schnapps, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Don of Airlie s—5 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM CHARANTE.
Stanley Hall s—200 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—30 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.
Victoria s—30 cases gin and 25 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Egypt s—5 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Egypt s—50 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Arabia s—15 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Victoria s—15 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Thorndale s—30 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Caledonia s—10 cases schnapps, H J Rustomjee and Co.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ APRIL 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator from Bombay arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and the same Company s. s. Poseidon from Bombay, via Karachi, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 18th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 20TH APRIL.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns—178, 176, A and 134.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—420 229 and 477.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 65 v18, tune 131.
Hymns—11, (God) 26 2nd 216.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—Sing tune 65.
Hymns—246, 139, and 171—(1st Line) Author—"I will lay me down in peace."
Collection for Church Expenses.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON,

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral)—Preacher, Rev. Father Bisson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Apollo Bunder.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preaching by Pastor.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL, Madras Time.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—5 and 174.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—303, 137 and 134.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

7 a.m.—Parade Service
Hymns—220, 266, and 215.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion Choral.
Hymns—313, 313 and 193.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—340, 337 and 638.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Daily.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. Principal Whitton.
Hymns—Nos. 52, 301, 215 and 327.

WESLEYAN CHURCH. (Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. W. Seed
5 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Mr. D. N. Cushon.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Mr. W. T. Farrell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—157, 315, 311 and 559.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—499, 302 and 140.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Litany.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE CHURCH OF S. S. STEPHEN, BANDRA.

11 a. m.—Matins Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Friday:—pressure changes have been irregular in Northern and central India, especially in North East India, where a thunderstorm and norwesters have occurred. Tezpur has received three inches, Calcutta two and a half, Silcher one. Showers have also fallen in Satspuras, north of the east Coast and very right showers on the west himalayas, Sambalpur Chaibassa and Cuttack have received one inch' Pressure conditions are very uniform and unstable over the greater part of the country. A shallow depression is still shown in Central Provinces and thunderstorms may occur in the Central part of the country and North-East India during day. Temperature in the past 24 hours was in defect in Punjab and North-East India. The largest variations from normal occurred in the latter area,

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Agra, Joypore, Ajmere, Shulapur and Bijapur, the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Rajkot and fresh to light elsewhere.

The variations of the day temperature are generally small, while the night temperature is 5° to 9° in excess at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Daesa and Rajkot. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Nagpur to 86° at Veraval, and the minimum from 64° at Sirsa to 82° at Cochin.

The sky is cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Hoshangabad, Raipur and Cochin and Colombo.

Local rain in dust or thunder-storms is likely in the clouded area.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt at about 2 A.M. this morning at Lahore.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ECONOMY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

FLORIDA.

MOST men who break new ground in the hope of making their fortunes and enjoying the excitement of novelty at the same time, are slow to warn others from following in their tracks even when disappointed and disillusioned. A writer in "Blackwood," who tried Florida and found it a dismal failure, gives such a dreary picture of the place that no one reading his description will want to emigrate there. Hope dies, energy fails, the optimist is cast down into the depths by the rapid fading away of his illusions, and even the pessimist sees his worst forebodings more than realised in Florida. "The country," says this writer, "is a mere bottomless pit for labour and capital; and the chief point about it is that those things, which you can calculate with mathematical precision must turn out all right, are the most certain to go wrong. Catastrophes crop up, undreamed of in your philosophy, and unhinted at in the prospectus of the land agent. All you can do is to face the game, and start on a fresh track towards a new disappointment." This, from a man who has gone through it all, is melancholy reading. The methods by which fortune, or rather a living is sought in Florida, are neither numerous nor varied. They are chiefly truck-farming and orange-culture. The former means really market-gardening for Northern markets as well as for local consumption, but the soil is so inveterately poor, that the vegetables are stunted and miserable. Tomatos do well, and some enterprising young fellows grew and sent them to New York, but lost on the transactions when all expenses were paid. Oranges should be the staple of the country, and are, but seven years—the time an orange tree takes growing up into responsible bearing—is a long time to wait for a harvest, and it is little use trying to shorten the period. The first-comers to Florida bought up old groves and made them pay. But the eager and innocent later emigrant buys land, and plants it with the pips of the fragrant orange, or with young trees, spends fabulous sums in manuring the ground, in fighting frost, 'scale' and the orange-bug, which revels in stripping young plants—the older tree seems able to defy its ravages—but whatever he does, the battle is tough. Sowing pips is slow; budding is full of care, for frost may kill the new growth; and then the grafting has to be begun all over again; and planting young trees of two or three years' growth has more risks than either of the other ways of raising an orange grove, but if successful, you gather your oranges earlier. Until the trees bear remuneratively, the orange farmer must live, and he has some choice in occupations that just keep him from starvation. He may raise chickens or run a store, and 'various profitable forms of dishonesty exist in the towns," adds this depressing person. The orange groves live two hundred years, so that, once in full bearing, they should repay cost.

The inhabitants of this cheerless but tropical spot are very mixed, though it is said to be the most Anglicised, and the least American of all the States. The British settlers there are of every type; young fellows just left school, sent to what purport to be "eligible openings" abroad, the man who has dissipated what fortune he possessed at home, ex-army men, taking up fads by which the soil may be made to yield crops, a stray baronet or two, driven to work, a few sea-faring men, more energetic than the rest, some black sheep drawing a small income on condition they do not return home, handy men, ready to turn their wits to anything, ne'er-do-wells who are as useless and happy there as anywhere else. And then there is the euphonious "Cracker" the native Floridian, whose "manners are mostly like the snakes in Iceland" who cherish lean cattle and droves of pig, the bane of the carefully fenced colonist's plantations. These are left to roam and feed on the wild grass, and the herbage in the woods, but they know better food when they see it, and are very clever at breaking in and stealing. Shooting is not infrequently resorted to get rid of them, but then follows the "Cracker's" revenge, which is not exactly restricted by civilised rules. The Cracker men indulged in laudanum, and their women chew snuff and gum. The reptiles to beware of in Florida are many and wicked. The rattlesnake is abundant, so are alligators. This colonist has seen "a man in thigh-boots striding along a ditch towards the lake, dislodging innumerable snakes, which rose and struck at his heels, while another fellow walked behind him laughing, treading the snakes and kicking them away." He did not expect any one to believe this statement, though it was strictly true. The hunting of alligators for their skin is done in boats with a brazier alight, and the monsters crowd up to be shot. Ordinary sportsmen only cut out the tongue from which oil can be extracted, that is supposed to be excellent as gun-oil. We are not asked to believe the legend that some of the black snakes are so huge that they can pursue and overtake a man at full gallop, and then swallow him in one mouthful, for an egg was the biggest thing this writer saw any black snake get outside. It is etiquette, it seems, to kill a rattlesnake at sight, chop off his head and bury it. The food in this part of the world is most monotonous and far from appetising. Florida steak resists all treatment and resembles stamped leather, while it tempts flies and buzzards, rivals that put one off consuming it, milk and butter, except tinned, are not to be had, but curry and Worcester sauce were at hand-by, and pig in every form, eggs, and lake-fish were part of the bill-of-fare. But cooks and servants do not appear to have been frequent, for the writer cooked and washed up himself, as a matter of course, and became very simple in his tastes, using but one plate each day. He must have been indolent or broken-spirited to a degree, and, perhaps, in this one plate we have the key to his failure, he may have grudged the pains necessary to succeed.

Life in Cocoammee, however, was not so absolutely wretched as it sounds in the telling, for there were expeditions, hunting, visits of friendly Indians, with their basket-ware, jaunts to the nearest city, Kickshindo, a name that sounds Gilbertian, where winter visitors—like our cold-weather tourists—came and declared all was delightful that they saw, but they do not wait for the Florida fever, nor any of the trials that make misery the lot of the colonist. It is strange that a State enjoying a sub-tropical climate drained as it has been by means of canals from lake to lake, should not prove productive, but the soil round the swamps has proved a terrible disappointment. It is sour and hopelessly barren, and requires more tilling and fertilising than there is capital to accomplish. Sowing rice and digging it in green was tried without result, so was a top-dressing of pulverised bones cotton-seed meal, and ordinary compost manure, everything was done to coddle and coax the land in vain. Sugar-cane was to be the ultimate crop, for the climate seemed made for it. Cane was brought from Cuba, and planted in broad acres, but it failed, the grower fortunately being stopped by want of capital from building a refinery, while his cane was maturing. Some people do nevertheless get on in Florida, but they are very few. And they would probably with the same pluck and perseverance, have done better elsewhere.

"ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO IRELAND."

A PROCLAMATION issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland enforces Sections three and four of the Crimes Act in certain districts and Section two in other districts, providing summary jurisdiction by special juries. The change of venue is applied to nine counties in Ireland, where the United Irish League is most active. The most important result of the Proclamation enforcing the Crimes Act is the power it gives to suppress the League as a dangerous Association in the districts which have been proclaimed. Mr. Wyndham only a short time ago gave it as his opinion that the League had only a few branches which were potent for good or evil. But on the representations of several Grand Juries, it was found desirable to adopt measures of increasing severity against public meetings, and now that which the Nationalists most feared has come to pass. A Dublin correspondent, the other day, referring to the condition of affairs in the West of Ireland, said :—Boycotting is carried on with relentless and unrestricted acerbity. A Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Protestant clergyman, who, a few days ago, wrote to the local Press condemning the practices of the United Irish League, incurred the hostility of that body, and a resolution was passed by the branch in his district calling on the Protestant authorities to dispense with the services of a "false prophet." There is a district of county Sligo, largely peopled by Protestant families who, up to the present, have withstood the League organisation, but have now been compelled to join its ranks, and a meeting was held recently at which violent speeches and recriminations which were directed at recalcitrants. Another Dublin correspondent tells us that determined efforts are being made in certain districts of county Sligo to subdue the resistance of a number of Protestant farmers who have refused to obey the commands or to accept membership of the United Irish League. At a conference of several branches of the League which was held at Templeboy, the following resolution was adopted :—"That we the members of the Skreen-Dromard branch, do again at this conference, demand the co-operation of every member of the United Irish League in promoting the principles of that great organisation. All farmers are under censure who join in ploughing, harrowing, etc., with a non-leaguer. Labourers are strictly cautioned against working or obliging the same non-leaguer of the cause in any manner, as are carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, masons, turf-cutters, mowers, weavers, and riddle-makers, who are from this day to understand that this resolution must be upheld, and that he who refuses or violates the above ruling by working for a non-leaguer in any manner will be dealt with by his local branch." Simultaneously, Mr. Redmond, speaking at a meeting on the rights of Ireland, observed : "If our policy in Parliament can do nothing else, we can harass the British Empire. We can stand on the floor of Parliament and cheer and call for God's blessing on the Boers every time the English are defeated. If we cannot in Parliament win Home Rule I promise you we shall destroy Parliament. If we cannot govern ourselves, we can take good care not to allow them to govern themselves." Yet the British Parliament fails to appreciate the humour of it all, and meets the playfulness of the League with measures such as that of which Reuter advises us.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURE.

THROUGHOUT the Presidency harvesting operations are well advanced. In Gujarat the gathering in of the crops is practically completed, and in most places the land is being prepared for next season. In the Pauch Mahals there has been a cessation of agricultural operations, and in Kaira jowari and other hot weather crops continue to be watered in the Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. In Broach the tobacco harvest is well in hand, and the land is being prepared for next season. Preparation for next season's crops is also being made in the Olpad, Bardoli, Chikhli, Pardi and Mandvi talukas of Surat, and in Kolaba and Ratnagiri preparations for next season have also commenced. Throughout Gujarat there is a sufficiency of fodder except in one taluka in Broach. Everywhere agricultural stock is reported to be healthy. The prices of food grains are stationary throughout the districts. In Sind there has been a little rain in Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. The river at Kotri in Karachi has risen slightly, but it is only just over four feet as compared with 9 feet last year. The rabi harvest is well advanced throughout Sind, and in Karachi it is nearly completed. In parts of Karachi the fodder supply is deficient, and in the Karachi taluka the cattle are suffering. In Sukkur, too, there is a deficiency of fodder. The price of wheat at Karachi is 13 seers per rupee, in Sukkur there has been no alteration in the prices, in Larkana the price of rice is varying from 8 to 11 seers per rupee and of wheat from 11 to 16 seers. In Hyderabad, too, the prices of food grains are variable. In the Konkan the reaping of rabi is almost completed. In Khandesh the prospect of the crops is fair, and there is a sufficiency of both fodder and water. In Nasik, cattle are suffering in the Baglan, Kalvan and Yeola talukas, and in the Sinnar, Chandor, Yeola and Baglan talukas there is a scarcity of drinking water. The prices of food grains remain steady. Throughout the Deccan there was rain last week. Very little alteration occurred during the week in the agricultural aspect.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE "FLANNELLED FOOL"

MR. KIPLING'S famous poem forms the subject of some striking remarks in a short article in the second February number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes." The writer, M. Pierre De Coubertin, is at very little pains to disguise the poor opinion he has of Mr. Kipling generally, and his strictures on Sport and National Strength in particular. Mr. Kipling, we are told, has never really shown himself so vulgar as in this composition. But it is not the literary quality of the work which M. Coubertin considers, it is rather the theory of the weakness of sport as an element of military strength, and of national greatness. In fact M. Coubertin stands forward as a champion of sport as against the unhealthy, excitable, nervous, morbid temperament of Mr. Kipling. The disasters to the British army in South Africa are, he thinks, attributable to the ignorance of the British officers rather than to the national taste for athletics. His opinion of the British officer is, indeed, a very poor one. The British officer, he declares, is not, as a rule, a sportsman, except in the sense that he loses his money on horse races. Athletics, he maintains, flourish in more serious and more intelligent circles. To understand the influence of sport on a nation, he says, we must consider the physical, moral and social gain to the individual, and he comes to the conclusion that sport is an excellent physical preparation for Military service. But M. Coubertin knows no more of sport than does Mr. Kipling, and as little of Kipling as the latter does of Coubertin, Mr. Kipling was at sea when he wrote of muddied oafs and M. Coubertin entirely lost his bearings in trying to overhaul Mr. Kipling.

THE REVIVAL OF BOMBAY POLO.

Now that there are signs of a revival of polo in Bombay, judging from the enthusiasm infused into the game last year, and the success of the tournament held in September, the first for several years, the time seems ripe to carry out one of the schemes contemplated some years ago for a suitable polo ground. Since the outbreak of plague, to which cause the decline of polo fervour is attributed in the first instance, another difficulty has cropped up, namely, the want of a suitable ground, which has handicapped supporters in working up enthusiasm in the game. Polo-players are gradually being elbowed off the "maidan," which, at the best of times, was never an ideal ground, and during the monsoon months have to depend upon the good graces of Parsee cricketers for practice. If the former glories of Bombay polo are to be restored, immediate steps will have to be taken to supply the want of a ground. Two schemes occur to us as being feasible. So long ago as 1895 the Byculla Club Committee contemplated extending their demesne so as to include a polo ground. A plan was made and everything seemed ready for the start of operations, but somehow or other the matter was dropped. A reconsideration of the Byculla Club scheme would, we think, find favour with polo players, and would probably lead to a solution of the present difficulty. Then there is De Lisle's project for a polo ground inside of the Mahalakshmi race course. Nothing could be more simple than to carry this scheme out. It may be argued that the distance of Byculla and Mahalakshmi from the Fort would be the outcome of insuperable difficulties, and would deprive a good many supporters from witnessing games, and possibly participating in them. We do not think, however, that supporters would be materially affected by the transfer of operations to either of the suggested venues. Any change that would give local polo players a suitable ground would be better than the existing unsatisfactory state of things.

SIR EDMOND ELLIS, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, who had to forego his tour to Peshawar, owing to indisposition, has quite recovered since his arrival in Simla.

MR. R. R. ROSS will act as Agent of the Bombay Branch of the National Bank during the absence of Mr. H. Chalmers, who is going to Europe on six months' leave.

PROF. F. M. DARBAR, M. A., is a candidate for the Registrarship of the Bombay University, which falls vacant by the retirement of Dr. Macdonald.

THERE is said to be quite a competition among the Frontier Chiefs and Maliks to attend the Viceroy's Durbar at Peshawar on the 29th instant. This may be taken as a good sign of continued peace along the border, at least as far as South Waziristan.

THE Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, District Judge of Poona, on the 4th inst., sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Bal. Gangadhar Tilak for perjury, making and using a false document, and making a false complaint to a magistrate. The order was made in miscellaneous civil application No. 112 of 1901, from which Mr. Tilak has filed an appeal to the High Court. Yesterday at the High Court, on the application of Mr. Branson, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton granted a rule nisi for stay together with interim stay of the criminal proceedings, pending the decision of the appeal in civil application 112 of 1901.

No further news has been received from the Waziristan border; but all the posts remain on the alert in case the Mahsud irreconcilables put in another appearance.

MATRIMONIAL advertisements in the Bengali papers when they do appear, run the Home article hard. The following is a fair sample: "Wanted for marriage a fair girl, Hindu, Kayastha (Dakshinari), for a graduate student. Very respectable heiress-apparent preferred. Address sharp confidentially to 'No. 120, care of Manager.'"

THE experience of the last few years has abundantly proved that when the native residents of a place co-operate with the authorities in plague preventive work, a great deal can be done towards checking the outbreak. A fresh exemplification is given by the following Resolution passed at a meeting of the Cantonment Committee, Allahabad, on the 12th instant: "It having been pointed out to the Cantonment Committee that the very good work done by Ahmed Baksh, Noor Mahomed, Nanook Chand and Autar Singh, Hospital Assistant, in the plague operations, British Infantry Bazar, and the energy and tact with which they assisted the Cantonment authority, the Committee wish to record their high appreciation of the services rendered by these men. The small percentage of plague cases (075 per cent. of the population) appears to be entirely due to their efforts." The other bazars of the neighbourhood, it may be mentioned, suffered much more severely from the epidemic than the British Infantry Bazar, which is, to all appearance, just as favourable to the growth of the disease.

THE late disturbances in the Largha Sheranni country, during which Arbab Farid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was murdered by Ahmad Khan Sheranni, resulted in a smart defeat of the Largha Sheranni outlaws by the 23rd Bombay Rifles while operating in conjunction with the Southern Waziristan Militia on the slopes of the Takht-i-Suliman. The band broken up by the 23rd Bombay Rifles seems to have contained some of the members of Ahmad Khan's gathering. When Ahmad Khan began to fined the Largha Sheranni country haunted by patrols from the Punjab, it seems that he escaped to Warziristan, breaking up his following into two gangs. The first appears to have got clear away by a hill route past the Takht-i-Suliman, while another section, which had been committing murders and robbery in the Dhanasir Pass, made off via Zhob, where the Bargha Sheranni villages gave the troops information of their arrival. Major S. H. Godfrey, the Political Agent in Zhob, in a farewell speech to the 23rd Bombay Rifles, has given an outline of their services on the Afghan-Zhob border, where this regiment was especially retained until the Mahsud Blockade was raised. For their work in protecting the Powindah traders during the blockade, the Rifles and the Zhob Levy Corps received the commendation of the Government of India.

IT is not often that fourteen men are condemned to death for the murder of one; but a sentence to that effect by the Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad has just been confirmed by the Allahabad High Court. The murder, however, was a peculiarly brutal one. The ringleader was Darab Shah, a notorious dacoit, who was pluckily captured by Mr. W. Cotton, the Assistant Magistrate of Farrukhabad in November last. He was the leader of a gang of dacoits who had created a reign of terror in the Farrukhabad, Etawaha and Cawnpore Districts. One of their haunts was in Tirwa police circle, and here they were harboured by a number of friends. An active campaign was begun by the police of this circle against the dacoits and their harbourers, and of one of the chief informers was Kuar Singh, headman of Matholi (village, a well-to-do Thakur cultivator. Darab Shah evidently felt the net closing round him, and resolved to strike a blow that would effectually intimidate the public. A meeting was held in the adjacent village of Radauli, and it was resolved to murder Kuar Singh that night. Kuar Singh was warned; but the Thakur laughed at the idea and detained his informants to smoke with him in front of his house. A shot was fired, and Kuar Singa was hit in the arm. He ran straight for a relative's house, but was pursued by six of the gang of twenty or so who had come up, was dragged into the open, and cut down with swords. This was not only a brutal murder, it was an audacious blow at law and order, in the country-side. Such a sentence as has just been confirmed by the High Court should serve to restore the balance.

MR. WEIR has always been a persistent questioner of Ministers in the House of Commons, but until the present Session his thirst for knowledge had reference almost entirely to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. That is no longer the case. Since his recent return from India, China, and Japan, he has called on Ministers to give him information on the most bewildering variety of subjects, places, and countries. The other day, for example, he wanted to know why brickmaking under the military authorities in Ireland had risen in price, whether fortifications for the Kowloon, side of Hong Kong had been considered, whether a return of foreign trawlers in the Moray Firth could be granted, whether steps had been taken to check a plague of rats in the famine-stricken districts of Gujarat, why civilians were not permitted to view the ordnance yard and workshop at Hong Kong, and why Scotch ratepayers of less rental than £4 were not allowed to vote in School Board elections. When Mr. Weir rose to put his question respecting rats, ironical cries of "Hear, hear," rose from the Opposition, and were mocked by the hon. member to the amusement of those around him. As a rule, however, he is indifferent to interruptions, hostile or otherwise. Sir Wilfrid Lawson once wrote of him something like this :—

The daily weir with questions queer
The notice paper cramm
Did ever any other weir produce so many dams?

NOTES ON BOOKS.

MR. ELLIOTT, (a) by I. O. Ford is a story with a purpose. It treats of a big manufacturer and his family, of his mill-hands and their belongings and work. The central figure is strong. Sam Elliott, who has raised himself by sheer force of character, fierce egotism and hard work from a daily hand in a mill to be the owner of it, and of much land besides. He was hard as iron in brain and heart,

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, said he was unable yet to make any statement regarding the communications with the Boers.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The papers, in discussing the Spion Kop despatches, agree that General Buller is condemned out of his own mouth, but considerable criticism is going on as to the Government course in connection with the dispatches.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener have had two conferences with the Boer delegates, and that Lord Kitchener while refusing to grant an armistice, had agreed to give facilities for the election and meeting of representatives of the various commandoes to consider the position.

The delegates had, therefore, left Pretoria for this purpose.

Mr. Balfour added that the resumption of communication was not expected for three weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, April 17, says :—The prospects of peace are now regarded as distinctly encouraging. Lord George Hamilton referred to the matter in a speech last night, and his tone was extremely hopeful. Another significant circumstance is that a wire between London and Pretoria has been ordered to be kept clear for Government messages. It may be inferred from this that the ministers are in momentary expectation of feasible proposals of peace. There is generally a hopeful feeling in the air.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

14th April, at Modder River, accidentally drowned, Civil Surgeon H. J. H. Callum ; at New Denmark, Transvaal, fracture of clavicle caused by all from horse ; Lieut.-Col. F. D. V. King, R. H. A.

15th April, at Kaffir Kop, slightly wounded, Captain Haslehurst, 4th Middlesex Regiment Mounted Infantry.

CONVALESCENT AND RETURNED TO DUTY.

The following officers wounded or ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—Col. G. Stanley, Army Service Corps ; Lieut.-Col. R. E. Boothby, R. F. A. ; Majors J. W. Lumont, R. F. A., H. E. Vernon, Rifle Brigade, and J. Hamnett, Army Service Corps; Captains Garnock, 8th Hussars; H. De B. Miller, R. F. A., Charlton and Crocker, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers, Bernard, 4th Rifle Brigade, and T. J. Lenehan, R. A. M. Corps ; Lieutenant Swifte and Terrott, 6th Dragoons ; Truman, 13th Lancers, Skinglake, R. H. A., P. B. O'Connor, R. Wight, 2nd West Surreys, Norman, 2nd East Kent, Ponsonby, 3rd Warwicks, Roberts, 2nd West Surrey, Cotgrave, 4th Essex, Ellgood, 2nd West Kent, Eaye 1st King's Royal Rifles, Smith, 4th Durham Light Infantry, Eddowes, 1st Manchester, Moore 4th North Staffords, Whiteman, 2nd Middlesex, Watt, 2nd Seaforths, Macklem, 2nd Irish Fusiliers and Austin, 5th Rifle Brigade.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE IN THE BELGIAN CHAMBER.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

An exciting debate took place in the Belgian Chamber to-day. The Premier, confronting the clamour and insults of the Socialists, declared he would never yield to the dictatorship of the mob and insisted on the closure of the debate to-day.

He ultimately consented to a compromise and will close the debate to-morrow.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

The assassination of the Russian Minister of the Interior is regarded as a symptom of a grave internal situation and widespread discontent.

The Minister's last words were "Why am I shot? am not conscious of harming anyone."

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The latest bulletins regarding Queen Wilhelmina say vaguely that the fever continues, but her condition is comparatively satisfactory.

THE NEW BRITISH LOAN.

AT A PREMIUM.

The New Loan has been covered thirty or forty times over and is now at a premium of one per cent.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A motion brought forward by Mr. Redmond to adjourn the House, owing to the Proclamation enforcing the Crimes Act, has been rejected by 253 against 148.

Mr. Wydham justified the action of the Government, declaring that it was the intention of the executive to grapple with the evil of boycotting which embittered the lives of the peasant, tradesman and labourer, and filled the people with brooding and apprehension, thus impeding their social regeneration.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The American Chinese Exclusion Bill applies also to insular territory, but admits officials, teachers, students, merchants and travellers everywhere.

LOCOMOTIVES IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at an Engineers, dinner, said he desired all Indian railway orders to be placed within the limits of the empire and urged on the British makers of locomotives, the importance of adopting the principle of standardisation which obtains in the United States.

THE CORONATION DINNER TO POOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, April 17, says :—

It is announced that the dinner which has been arranged to be given by the King to half a million poor people will take place on July 5.

THE RADICALS AND BUDGET PROPOSALS.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, April 17, says :—

The Radicals are preparing for a great Anti-Government Campaign on the strength of the Budget proposals as to taxing corn. An opposition criticism takes a line that the new tax threatens the poor man's bread, and it is evident that the Radicals are of opinion that they have a strong card to play. The proposed corn duty is not only a point upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's proposals are being attacked, there is a pretty general feeling against the imposition of an additional penny stamp upon cheques in financial circles which are not usually unfavourable to the Government. The opinion is freely expressed that the duty is unnecessarily irritating.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FRM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hay receives promotion in Army Remount Service vice Major Gough deputed to America.

Indian Staff Corps.—Second Lieutenant A. H. McCleaverty to be Lieutenant.

Colonel W. Hailes and Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. G. Lydiard, Indian Staff Corps, are permitted to retire.

Second Lieutenant Wrench, 2nd Central India horse, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Colonel Sir J. Willcocks to succeed Sir H. A. Macdonald in command of a second class district in India.

The formation is notified of Electrical Engineer Companies at Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay and Karachi in connection with the Calcutta and Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, and Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Volunteers Officer Decoration is conferred on Major Lynde of the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Hewett has an extension of leave to the 23rd August next, and Lieutenant Hordern for three months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. J. White becomes Adjutant, Northern Waziristan Militia.

Rai Sahib Pundit Nand Lal, from Baluchistan officiates as Extra Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Central India.

Major K. D. Erskine is posted as Resident' Western Rajputana States.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, has been granted nine months' leave.

Captain A. B. Daw to be Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.

Captain A. G. Ramsay to be Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.

Mr. W. S. Davis has been granted six months' leave.

Captain A. L. Jacob, officiates as first Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan.

The Cantonment Code is extended to Mhow and Neemuch.

SUICIDE AT BENARES.

I regret to hear that 2nd Lieut H. J. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, committed suicide at Benares, on the night of the 16th instant, by shooting himself with a revolver.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

It has been decided to retain present constitution of Karachi and Aden Port Trust, the local Port Officers thus remaining outside these bodies.

BOMBAY-BARODA ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Electrical Engineer Company to form part of the Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers will, it is notified, comprise one Captain, one Lieutenant, one 2nd Lieutenant, one Sergeant Major two Sergeants, two Corporals, two 2nd Corporals and 45 Sappers to include 8 Engine Drivers, 24 Electricians and twenty Telephonists.

The Karachi Artillery Volunteers will be made to include one Electrical Engineer Company of forty-nine strong and one Artillery Company, 131 strong.

SHIKAR AND BHEATERS.

INCIDENT NEAR POONA.

POONA, APRIL 18.

Lieutenant Hogg, Royal Scots, appeared before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, and charged four cultivators of the Varje village, named Shivaza Gopala, Maruti Gopala, Bhau Bin Sadoo and Pandarinath Bin Ganpati, under sections 325 and 504 I. P. C. with causing grievous hurt and insult, tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

Lieutenant Hogg, in his statement, said that he went out shooting on the 20th March, and was joined by two or three villagers. He shot a couple of snipe, and was going to another village, when the shikari, who was far behind, shouted saying that a native who was carrying the snipe, would not give them to him until he was paid. He had not engaged any natives to carry the snipe, but subsequently found that his shikari had gone. He went to accused No. 1 and took the snipe, when accused taking off his shoe, attempted to strike him on the head. He seized him by the arm and pushed him off a mound on which he was standing into a dry canal. Fearing there might be an accident, he drew out the cartridges from the gun. While doing so he felt a stone shoot past his head. Another struck him on the back. By the accused's shouts he brought a number of persons from a field and the adjoining village, among them were accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Some one seized his gun ; another caught him by the collar. He then offered to go to the patel and went to the village. On reaching it he found the patel had gone to Poona and the man in authority declined to take charge of the accused ; they then began to walk away from the village, when accused No. 2 seized the shikari who then told him to come near his carriage and he would be paid. Accused then left the shikari and began to struggle with Mr. Hogg. Some villagers suggested a peaceful settlement, so the shikari left his coat as a pledge.

All the accused denied the charge. No. 1 said he was engaged by the shikari for four annas to work till three o'clock. As the saheb was going to another village he asked to be paid and allowed to go. The shikari refused to pay and then went to the saheb Streching out his hand accused asked to be paid. He then seized these used and threw him into a ditch. The accused denied all knowledge of the affair. The magistrate will give his judgment on Monday next.

THE CORONATION.

ADDRESS FROM KUMTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, APRIL 18.

A large and influencial mee ting was held under the presidency of Mr. Pundalik rao, Pandit of the Sarvajanika Sabha to present a loyal address to his Majesty the King-Emperor on his Coronation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peirse, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted 60 days' privilege leave.

It is expected that the men of the regiments returned to India from South Africa will take the bounty freely, as seasoned soldiers readily settle down again in Indian Cantonments after active service. It was only fair that such regiments should be placed in the same category as those which never left India.

In consequence to the withdrawa of regular troop from the Kurram Valley, the detachment of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry will go to Nowshera, where the regiment moves from Kohat ; while the 19th Punjab Infantry will be stationed at Kohat, replacing the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, who have been doing temporary garrison duty there since December 8th. The two guns of the Quetta Mountain Battery will rejoin Headquarters at Hangu.

In order to facilitate the reconstitution of the four Madras Infantry battalions, it has been decided that men belonging to regiments now in India, but serving with battalions on garrison duty in the Colonies, shall be seconded and replaced by transfers from the 2nd, 6th, 8th, and 24th Madras Infantry, now about to be mustered out. This will help to ensure the retention of desirable men.

We hear from Indore that the Maharaja Holkar intends to substitute a Transport Corps for his Imperial Service Troops, an excellent change in every way."

Brigadier-General H. E. Penton, Commanding Nagpur District, avails himself of 60 days' privilege shortly. Lieutenant Colonel A. N. Lysaght will command the District during the absence of Brigadier-General Penton.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

VIEWS OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The Committee, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have addressed a long letter to the Government of India in regard to the representation which has been received from firms engaged in the sugar industry in Bengal and the North-West Provinces in reference to the position created by the recent agreement arrived at by the International Conference at Brussels to terminate all direct and indirect Government bounties.

It is pointed out in the representation in question that the sugar industry has only received inadequate relief since the Indian countervailing duties were introduced. This would appear to be admitted by the Government of India in paragraph 84 of the Budget statement. It has been urged on the Committee of the Chamber that owing partly to the indirect freight bounties, but more especially to the operations of the Kartel systems in Germany and Austria, the existing duties, which merely countervail direct Government bounties, are quite ineffective, and should be extended so as adequately to meet the peculiar monetary advantages enjoyed by continental sugars in competing with the indigenous product in this country.

Special relief is sought during the coming eighteen months when if the finding of the Brussels Convention is confirmed by the Continental Governments interested, official bounties will come to an end, and the import duties in Germany and Austria will be reduced thereby, largely nullifying the effects of the Kartel system during the eighteen months.

It is anticipated that the continental refineries will avoid holding stocks when bounties, direct and indirect are abolished or reduced and will flood India with sugar at pries for below the cost of production either here or elsewhere, and unless adequate steps be promptly taken in the direction of countervailing the Kartel an important indigenous industry already seriously embarrassed may be brought to the brink of ruin.

One other point the committee emphasise is that in countervailing the kartel, the Government of India would not only be carrying out consistently the policy which they undertook in 1898, but that such action on their part would prove the strongest incentive for the various Continental Governments to confirm conclusions arrived at by the Brussels Convention. These conclusions have not been finally accepted by the Governments concerned and grave doubts are entertained in well-informed quarters as to whether they will be ratified.

SATARA NOTES.

THERE is very little of interest for me to write about, remarks our correspondent. The Boers are quite a familiar feature of the station now, and seem to be patterns of good behaviour. I wonder that with considerable accommodation still at disposal, and quarters actually ready for more than 100 additional parolers, we do not get a further detachment sent up here, as the climate and regulations evidently suit those we have. But now we all hope for peace.

The club was broken into, and the treasury safe opened, by a skeleton key some fort, night ago. One of the club servants was suspected, and has been convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the 1st class Magistrate of Satara. This servant was a mang, and had evidently laid his plans carefully ; amongst other items, he smashed some billiard cues and threw cigarettes and cheroots and whiskey near the barracks, apparently to inculpate poor Tommy. But as one of the whiskey bottles found was a full one, his estimate of Tommy's character was not accurate enough to make the mean device succeed. The City Chief Constable did a smart piece of work in recovering virtually all the money, over Rs. 150.

There are very few ladies here now. Mrs. Atkins has just left us, and Mrs. John left a fortnight ago. The Rendalls are transferred to Broach and leave next month ; and a new Club Secretary will have to be found. The Priestleys have been transferred to Nasik District. So cricket prospects are not so rosy as they might be. Messrs. Turner, Keys, Mackay, Whitworth and Canon Home are at Mahableshwar and I believe also Mr. John. The season there is in full swing, and it is reported to be very pleasant both at Mahableshwar and Panchgani. It is rumoured that we are to have a change of padres, and that the Baileys from Dharwar are to relieve the Homes.

Lawn tennis, snookers and bridge flourish but the ground is too hard for golf. Till the last few days, the weather has been cooler than usual, but yesterday it was over 100 in the shade in the verandah. Last night the Chief of Aundh gave an entertainment in Satara, to which most of the station went.

"EAST AND WEST."

THE sixth number of "EAST AND WEST" contains contributions from writers of five or six nationalities, offering studies on the most diverse subjects. We note with pleasure that Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., gives an interesting account of the remains he has discovered of Sashti, a dead and buried city of the fourteenth century, which flourished in the neighbourhood of the very commonplace Marole of the present day. Relics of four or five Hindu temples have been brought to light with their carved stones and broken pillars, as well as of five disused tanks, some figures of Hinduh goddesses, and sites of razed houses. The extensive area over which these traces of a former city have been found, proves that the ancient town was large, and it is justly assumed by Mr. Edwardes that it is well worth the archæologist's time and trouble to excavate further systematically, to discover more valuable records of the great city, which the writer is inclined to identify with Pratappur, mentioned in Maratha history. That capital fell successively into the unfriendly hands of the Mahommedans, Portuguese and the Marathas, and each conqueror in turn stole material for their own edifices from the destruction they had brought to the city, "for on the ruined foundations of one or two Hindu temples there are still standing the outer walls and partitions of Portuguese churches, while fragments of the broken crosses of Christianity lie side by side with the shattered idols of Hinduism." M. Tokiyeda of Tokio University, contributes a valuable paper on "Education in Japan," showing the marvellous progress made in that energetic Empire in the last thirty years. The opening sentences in the Imperial Ordinance of October 1890 on the Japanese system of moral discipline embody the high ideals that its promoters had set before them :—

"We declare hereby that our ancestors made a nation of Japan in remote times, and cultivated virtue, high and deep.

Our subjects, from those days, have been loyal to the one crown and obedient to their parents ; and all the people have done their duty as if they were of one mind.

Such has been the glorious spirit of the nation, and the model power of our national education springs from that spirit.

And then follows a short but comprehensive rule of conduct for all Japanese. M. Tokiyeda epitomises the constitution of his own University, and gives a cursory but comprehensive glance at the course of education, and the subjects taught at the different schools in Japan, in each of which we note that lectures on morality invariably head the list. The State spends on education, roughly, in grants-in-aid 3,550,187 yen about Rs. 62,12,774, no inconsiderable sum. Rai Bahadur Baij Nath has a short paper embodying information gained from Mr. O. Kakura, an old educationist in Japan, chiefly with regard to the possibilities open to Indian students in Japanese schools and universities. Professor Arthur W. Jose deals with the question of University Reform in India. The Hon. Mr. B. K. Bose follows up his writing on "Famine Relief in the Central Provinces" with a second and final paper.

In summing up, he says :—

"Subjecting the operations to the scrutiny of a strict judicial inquiry, it is possible to detect a flaw here and a flaw there, but making due allowance for the stupendous difficulties of their situation, difficulties transcending by far any that had taxed the powers of Government on any past occasion it can scarcely be denied that the administration of famine relief in the Central Provinces in 1899-1900 has been an achievement of which any Government may well be proud."

Agricultural Banks, that have long occupied the minds of many who wish to ease in their own way the financial difficulties of the cultivator form the subject of a contribution by Mr. C. W. Whish, I. C. S., in which he considers many points in connection with the institution of such Banks. He suggests five improvements in such an organisation, and proposes eleven questions as to the scope of the operations which it might be made to include. Mr. N. B. Divatia, I.C.S., discusses Mr. Whitworth's paper on the 'Murder of Women' in a previous number. While not agreeing with many minute points raised by reflections on that article, he agrees fully with the main issue of his contention. A paper on "The Railway Commission" by Colonel Dowden, advocates local autonomy as more conducive to prompt progress in railway development. The place of honor in the magazine is given to Sir I. M. Tagore's short article on "Queen Victoria as Wife and Mother." An interesting history of Philip Theophrastus von Hohenheim, or Paracelsus, the subject of Robert Brownings Poem is given by Miss Anna M. Stoddart. M. G Paem in Gujarati on the second instalment on "Is Franc Deteriorating," which is as enlightening and consolatory as the first. Two papers on Hindu literature and notes by the Editor make a full number and well sustain the character of "EAST AND WEST."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LOUIS XV. COATS.

THE EMPIRE STYLE.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HAT.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 23.

IN spite of the rumour that English women would eagerly take this spring to the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. coats in imitation of their sisters across the Channel, the fact remains that very few of these coats have as yet appeared in the streets of London. The English woman is essentially conservative in her habits, and lacks the audacity of the Parisian in welcoming a startling innovation in her dress. However, for smart functions "needs must when the fashion drives," and many handsome Louis XV. coats already have been seen this year. They have, most of them, been made of velvet or brocade, and have been particularly becoming to the matron or middle-aged lady who can still boast of a slender figure. This costume has been seen at several smart weddings lately, worn with the new heart-shaped muff. The colour of the coat is carried out in the tint of the flowers of which the muff is composed. A compromise is effected, however if many of the newest tea-gowns, which are shaping themselves in this style. There is one consolation for the few who take to the Louis XV. coats, whether for indoor or outdoor wear. There will be no fear of the fashion becoming common. The reason of this lies in the fact that the sumptuous velvets, brocades, and rich laces which combine to give the distinction to these coats are only within reach of a full purse. In purchasing our new spring coats it must not be forgotten that the edict has gone forth that every self-respecting short coat must have the addition of a "tail" below the waist. The addition is distinctly becoming to all slight figures. It would be a good idea if last year's coats which are still in good condition were dispatched to the tailor or dressmaker for the desired accession. If the cloth can be matched this can be easily done, and the coat would then reappear quite up-to-date. The coat with the basque is to be much worn, and comes next in favour to the full-pouched Russian coats. In order to be becoming, the depth of the basque must be regulated with the greatest care to suit the height of the wearer. Whereas a basque almost reaching to the knees is exceedingly suitable for a tall woman, a petite figure must only venture to wear one several inches below the waist line. Most of the long three-quarter coats are adorned this season with an ornamental belt or ribbons at the waist. The pretty half-length coats will also be much seen this spring, and are especially suitable as a smart "calling" costume for the young married lady. Half-length covert coats are as much to the fore as ever for country wear or for morning shopping in towns. In choosing any coat at this season of the year care should be taken to select one which will look equally well worn open or buttoned up. It need hardly be said that many coats are not adapted to both purposes.

The Empire style is still much favoured for evening dresses, both in Paris and London. The style is especially becoming for Court or Bridal dresses, being as well adapted to the graceful sweep of the long train from the shoulders. Some delightful effects are arrived at by using jewelled embroidered crepe de chine in any delicate colour, with the long train of brocaded satin to harmonise. It is worthy of note that the trains of the latest Court dresses, harmonise with the gown rather than contrast in colour with it as formerly. One word of warning. The Empire dress must be worn with discretion. Apart from the question of height, no woman must be tempted to don the Empire robe who is not the fortunate possessor of a pair of beautifully modelled shoulders. The design of one of the new smart theatre wraps which are so much in favour just at present is particularly fascinating, being cut in the new coat shape. The material is formed of ivory silk covered with coarse guipure lace, finished at the neck by a hand-some ermine collar. Bands of the same fur are to be seen on the lace and edging the wide sleeves. The skirt is cut as part of the coat, and skilfully arranged so as to fall away from the foundation. This gives somewhat the effect of flounces, which droop softly, weighted slightly by the fur. These coats are now much more worn than the cape for the theatre or concert room. In fact, the cape has been quite discarded by the devotee of fashion. They are made to every variety of delicate colouring and material. One that is especially attractive is composed of pale blue silk, relieved by strappings of black glace. An almost endless variety in choice of these wraps can still be made in pastille cloths of delicate shades trimmed with guipure, and are as much worn now as in the winter. Finally, the most fairy like creations are seen entirely of chiffon or crepe de chine. Often a scarf of some pretty gossamer silk (such as the old Norwich scarf now revived) is worn as an extra wrap beneath. By the way, though ermine has been exceedingly fashionable all the winter, it will be much worn late into the spring. As it is destined to be the favourite fur of the Coronation season, it is daily becoming more costly, and consequently more out of reach of all but the wealthiest. Any woman who is fortunate enough to possess a store of ermine, possibly a rather despised legacy from a grandmother, should lose no time in bringing it out and taking it to some fashionable furrier to have it made up-to-date.

Says a lady correspondent :—"During the appalling London fog of last week, in a momentary reversion to what it pleased me to consider fun, I suggested to a solemn German shampooer that women's hairdressing would eventually be as simple as men's is, and just as from curls and flowing wigs men have come to close-cropped hair, so will it be with women. As the hairdresser could not hide his anger, asking us (with a vicious tug) if I wished to take the head out of the hairdresser's mouth, I hastily consented to put the change of fashion off into the distant future." Should such a radical change of fashion ever come about, the hat industry will alter to meet it, and women may, like men, then wear only black headgear, and they may also worship the sacred top-hat. But, having quite a clean slate for one's anticipations, one may dare to predict that the hat of the far future will be —as a necessity of dress—none at all. Then, as with the Bluecoat boy now, the constant complaint of susceptibility to draughts will cease, and colds in the head, influenza, &c. may cease too. Some sort of covering might be wanted for the coldest weeks of winter, but all the sun shade really needed in this climate would be given by the parasol. In Java one must be struck by the magnificent hair of the Dutch and Dutch-Malay ladies. It was as striking as the fact that they habitually walk and drive, even in Batavia, without hats, and with remarkably little fear of suffering from the tropical sun ; and the question of a connection between this habit and the luxuriance of their hair naturally arises. In Siam the same thing is noticeable. There, except as a special (and truly hideous) adjunct on occasions when Europeans are to be dazzled, the Siamese lady's head is covered simply by her thick, short brush of hair. This in time grows grey, but is seldom very thin, and baldness is almost unknown.

Since, however, we have not yet reached the ideal of pure reason in our clothing, the wearing of hats and bonnets must be considered by any writer on women's dress. And here, as in the choice of frock or frill, the Englishwoman of moderate means must, in order to decorate her head becomingly, consider the laws of colour-harmony and the shape and style of her own features. The ravishing creations of the smart shops are not for her purse ; nor, chosen carelessly, would they suit her. Specialisation makes it very difficult for those who are both busy and poor to dress well. The ideal dressmaker of the future who will clothe the head as well as the body (and perhaps the feet), and who is foreshadowed by the tip-top Bond-street milliners furnishing blouses and smart underskirts as well as hats, does not as yet exist at all for the less wealthy. They must individually battle to avoid the discrepancy in colour and shape between hat and gown that often so startlingly shocks us now. "All hats are increasing in size," says a fashion oracle. If this were true we might expect soon to find the hat's outer edge balancing the wide width of the base of the skirt, and the hat, if made of more durable materials, might even serve as an umbrella, like the Chinese coolie's basketwork hat or the wide, flat headpiece of the native soldiers (tirailleurs anamites) in French Indo-China. But in truth women have not yet come to the folly of thinking that, even to be fashionable, all must wear one kind of hat. This can easily be seen in a saunter down Bond-street. Flat hats scarcely predominate, and almost every variety in shape and size is to be found. The qualities wanted in a head-covering vary with the season, the weather for the moment, the time of day, the place, and the company ; and every sensible woman ought to dress her head to suit the occasion and to suit herself. (She will of course take her hat off at the play.) Obviously, the elegant frivolity of tulle, chiffon, and feathers, costing anything you please over four and a half guineas, which the fine lady pins lightly on her fluffy "waves" when her victoria is announced is not the kind of hat wanted by the workgirl shrinking up between fat folk in a dingy omnibus or by a flowerseller shivering at the gusty street corner. Then, why all this servile, silly imitation? Can anything be more truly hideous, for instance, than the "Whitechapel" hat ridiculed by Phil May in almost every number of "Punch"?

Aghastly mockery it is, with its mangy feathers, tawdry lace, and flimsy, ragged straw. Mr. Henry Holliday's laments over the ugliness of men's dress, due to foolish copying of a richer class, apply tenfold to the dress of women, and above all to hats and bonnets. One of the most necessary details for individual reform is in the headgear of elderly and old women. Both senseless and ugly it is to see perched on the thin hair surmounting a scraggy neck or a triple chin the "latest" shape if chosen without regard to the particular face and style and age. How much better were the old to wear soft becoming hoods, in winter of velvet, plush, or other warm material, and in summer of lighter fabric, but always essentially hoods, covering the ears, at least partially, and guarding from deafness, neuralgia, and toothache. So we have settled that the hat should harmonise with the rest of the costume. The good milliner knows this so well that her ready-trimmed stock, as a rule, is not for sale so much as for show. When her customer has found a hat of suitable shape and style of trimming, the new hat is made more or less after that pattern, but of the same or similar materials as the gown and cloak or coat. Knowing this, the poorest would-be smart one amongst us may get a hat to suit her dress and at the same time practise economy. She must reserve some of her dress material and trimming and of this either make a toque or trim a ready-made toque. Many shops now keep a large stock of fancy straws and shapes more or less ready trimmed, and on these foundations a superstructure to match the rest of the costume can with a little thought and ingenuity be arranged. But here again the woman of high dress standards and low dress allowance must herself know "a little of everything." She must learn (even if only for the direction or encouragement of a maid) deftly to pin in feathers or ribbon, to wash and iron lace, and to arrange the hat and its trimmings with a due regard for the laws of colour, harmony and of symmetry, and she must study her own appearance, not in vanity but in all earnestness.

Veils are said to be "going out" yet the shop windows are full of them as ever. There seems to be a liking for veils with a basis of white, and, this is good, as it ensures at least occasional washing. The pleasantest veil, to my thinking, is the white lace (for its mate too) so fashionable a few years ago, and which showed the London dirt so rapidly that it had perforce to be cleaned or renewed often. Anyhow, a veil, germ-catching as it is, should never cling closely to the face, and it should, of course, be shaken and brushed and carefully aired during its off time. Perhaps even long before we take to cropping our hair and simplifying our hats the veil will disappear altogether from women's dress except, when wanted to hide anything unsightly or as a protection (like the fine Shetland or the close gauze veils) from coil or dust. There seems plenty of room in England for the skilled and educated eye and hand in devising pretty and cheap hats, no two of which should exactly resemble one another. The quaint "tweedy art" of millinery (so Mr. H. De Vere Stacpoole calls it in his clever Paris sketch, "The Rapin") is better understood in Paris than in London. This is commonplace, but it is commonplace that we must insist on in seeking a remedy. There is no innate reason why, while the average Parisienne can both trim a hat prettily and choose one tastefully, her London sister can do neither. For those in London who can choose their milliner regardless of expense there is indeed nothing more to be desired than is furnished by some of the new hat shops managed by educated and artistic women. But for the generality of us, who in the struggle for existence are apt wearily to reduce our millinery attempts to one spring and one autumn hat (if as much), there seems to me a lesson in the following extract (Rapin again) :—How much do you get for making a hat? asked Toto. Two francs, and I find my own thread ; but for this hat I have received three. It was an inspiration. Do you know, monsieur, that hats come to one. Sometimes I am perplexed. There lie all the materials—the tulle, ribbons, flowers, what-not,—and there sit I, so, like a stupid girl. It seems impossible that I should make the hat—impossible as building the Eiffel Tower. And then, suddenly, something comes to me. I see the hat, and it is made. That is when I am stupid. At other times they come to me in hundreds—hats more beautiful than a dream ; and oh, if I had a hundred hands, I could work for them all." Celestin, this girl milliner, lives in a garret on a few sous a day with a lark, happy, unserious, innocent. When a great joy comes to her, she turns from dreaming and flings herself into a hat. The result is a confection that made Princess Klein, took ten years younger at the Countess Prim's garden party. Celestin embodies the poetry of hats.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

THE cycle has been put to many purposes, but hitherto it has been neglected as an aid to crime, so it has been left to a newspaper-seller in Berlin to use a bicycle in pursuit of his calling, without running the risk of obstruction and avoiding arrest. When the sphere of influence of our policeman becomes too hot, he simply pedals away on his tricycle kiosque to the territory operated on by the next. By this means the solution of the bookmakers difficulty in regard to the "man" within the meaning of the Act, seems within the bounds of possibility. Many burglars have used the bicycle in their nefarious trade and, no doubt, find it of the greatest service when time is an object in getting to, or may be away from their work at a quick rate. Formerly the street hawkers difficulty has been one of finance, but if machines are to be sold at such a reasonable figure as was reported in Islington—the prices ranging from three shillings a piece—they are practically brought within the range of all.

What city contains more cyclists in proportion to its population than any other? This is a question somewhat difficult to answer, but to Dublin is generally credited the honour of having proportionately the largest number of riders, and, indeed it seems impossible to doubt it, cyclists seeming to literally swarm all over the city. But there is evidently another Richmond in the field, as Toronto comes forward, and in precedence claims to have more cyclists in proportion to its population than any city in the world. Hundreds of riders may be seen in the thoroughfares and it requires expert dodging on the part of pedestrians to cross the streets. Riders in considerable numbers cycle both brakeless and without bells, yet accidents are few and far between. Dublin will now have to look to its laurels or else Toronto will easily hold the record for restrictions from cycling enactments, and disregard of lamps and bells.

The annual council meeting of the National Cyclists' Union was held on the 24th inst., over 60 delegates attending, representing all the centres but one. An important step was taken in the direction of attracting bigger entries for cycle races. It was decided to allow all first year riders to compete without going through the formality of obtaining a license. This is certainly a move in the right direction and should attract a large number of entries from novices. The President, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and all the Vice-Presidents were re-elected. This year's championships were arranged as follows :—Quarter, one, and five miles at Plymouth, 21st June ; 25 miles and the professional championship at Pontypridd, in July, 50 miles at the Crystal Palace in September, and the International championships probably at Birmingham in August.

It is impossible to point to an outdoor pastime that has secured such an hold upon the public as cycling; this not only being the case in this country, but all over the civilized world. In overseas, in other ports certain branches are favoured as certain nationalities, football and cricket being indispatable British, cycling is universal, being followed by old and young, and rich and poor, in all parts of the world. That this should be the case is not surprising, considering the great convenience of a cycle together with the exhilarating effect the pastime has physically upon our constitutions. It forms the very ideal of exercise and when it is followed with moderation. But, the tendency with many wheelmen, especially those comparatively new to the pastime, is to over-tax their strength by riding too far, and too fast. This is as detrimental to one's health as cycling in moderation is beneficial. Judiciously indulged in no pastime can equal cycling, and we are convinced that every succeeding year will witness a further increase in the devotees of the wheel.

There is good reason to believe there will be a great boom in motor bicycles this year, if one is to judge by the number of these wonderful little machines already in evidence on the roads. There is no doubt that, like the pneumatic tyre and the free wheel, the motor bicycle has yet to overcome a considerable amount of prejudice, but withal, it has come to stay. It has been suggested that to give the motor bicycle a fair lift, a great motor-racing carnival should take place during the summer. Motor bicycle racing on the track is much to be preferred to races on the road, but it seems a difficult matter to synchronise motor racing with sport in the general acceptance of the term. It is merely a test of one engine against another ; and as a mere proof of one motor bicycle's efficiency over that of another, it may prove useful. Yet there are many persons who propose to inaugurate motor bicycle racing as a means of elevating the sport in public estimation. As far as the "sporting" aspect of the case is concerned, however, a race between two locomotives might be classed in the same category.

A short while ago we were commenting upon the prosperous balance sheets issued by many of the cycling clubs in this country, but few, we fear, of the clubs who possesses these satisfactory balances will follow the example set by the Roath Cardiff L. T. and C.C. who, finding they possessed considerable assets over liabilities, voted a sum of £100 for local charities. The club in question, however, had secured a nice little windfall in the form of compensation for a portion of their grounds taken over by a railway company.

Complaints are very often made by riders that the tape which keeps the inner tube of a tyre free from injury from spoke holes, etc., is too narrow and occasionally becomes displaced. The Dunlop Tyre Company supply these tapes sufficiently broad to well protect the inner tube from any injury.

BOMBAY LIGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday, next.

Questions asked by honourable members :—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Pareks :—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Daji Abaji Khare :—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Diksit :—

Questions put by the Honourable Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar :—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council :—Extract paragraph 1 of the letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 539, dated the 27th March 1902—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886.

III.—Bills and orders of the day :—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Police in the City of Bombay—Third Reading.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KUANGSI REBELLION STILL SPREADING.

A good deal of criticism of the Walnupu has been going about because of its excitement over the Kuangsi rebellion says the Peking correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury." Before the ministers knew of any real difficulties in that province, the foreign office proclaimed that no less than ten thousand soldiers had rebelled, uniting with themselves the bandits of their own province and those of Yunnan. Nothing was heard more until the British consular agent at Wuchou telegraphed that there was no trouble at Nanning, and that reports had been exaggerated. The French legation heard nothing of it until Mr. Bian, leaving Indo-China, telegraphed that a French officer had been killed on the Tonkin border, and although yesterday's edict declares that two officers were killed in that region, they know nothing more and are unable to say whether this and the tale of Mr. Bian's telegram are identical. Equally alarming stories came to us about Jehol. A member of the Foreign Office said that a Belgian priest had been captured by bandits and was held for ransom that there were five hundred Russian soldiers operating in a neighbouring district and that they feared both the Russian and French troops would interfere. General Ma Yu-kun with his twenty camps was ordered to go there but, so the story went, he was prevented from doing so by the Czar of the Russians. The French legation, which is the party most concerned in both these disturbed centres, declares there is no trouble at either place, that no priest has been captured and that the country is quiet on the southern frontier. However General Ma Yu-kun has in reality been ordered to Jehol to suppress the bandits. Five camps have procee

spot. After a further examination of the case for the appellants, their Lordships continued: "It is a very serious matter to find ourselves face to face with a sentence which inflicts the lives of fourteen men and we have given anxious thought as to whether we could or could not draw any judicial distinction between them—for instance, who are shown to have inflicted the fatal blow or fired the fatal shot and any one who abstained and contented himself with preventing rescue or escape; but the evidence points unmistakably on the part of all as to the deliberation as to murder and so far as to carry out the murder. There is nothing in the defence which has impressed us, we agree with the view taken of it by the learned judge. The result is that we dismiss the appeals, we confirm the convictions and sentences and direct that the latter, in each case, be carried out according to law."

THE ARO EXPEDITION.

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

WRITING from Akwete on February 15 the special correspondent of the "Standard," gives the following account of recent fighting against the Aros:—

Arochuku and its neighbourhood having been settled and the enemy in that part of the area of operations having given in large quantities of guns, the Field Force prepared for the second stage of the campaign. Before leaving Arochuku, a fort was built, and the surrendered natives were busily making broad roads from Itu to Bende. Clear proofs of their newborn confidence in the white man were apparent in the fact that large numbers attended daily at the hospital to avail themselves of the service of our doctors, and that foodstuffs and other articles were freely brought into the daily market. Captain Grahame, Highland Light Infantry, was appointed command the North and East Districts with the temporary rank of Major, and a garrison was left at Arochuku. The forces in these districts were also to be shortly strengthened by a column under Captain Hewett, West India Regiment, who was operating in Uwet, on the left bank of the Cross River.

To carry out the work of the second objective three fighting Columns had been organised—No. 1, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Festing, D. S. O. (who had quite recently returned from a successful series of operations round Okoyong); No. 2, under Lieut.-Colonel Heneker; and No. 3, under Major Venour, D. S. O. The last left Arochuku first, on January 14, with orders to proceed to Big Ikpa on the Cross River, and thence to march in a Westerly direction through the Qua country to Azumine, "en route" for Akwete. Colonel Heneker left on January 15 for Itu whence he would march a little South of west to the rendezvous at Akwete. Lieut.-Colonel Montanaro and his Staff left on the 16th, and following Heneker, formed No. 4 Column. Festing was to march South-west on the 16th, through the Kwa his objective being the same. In this way three forces were operating through country which had not previously been reached, and were converging on the same base, viz., Akwete. It was known that the natives of the districts to be overrun were hostile and truculent and, in the event, anticipations of considerable opposition were fully realised. Before No. 4 Column left Itu news was received that Hewett had fought a successful and decisive engagement in Uwet, inflicting great loss on the enemy and himself suffering several casualties, including his Sergeant Major. He was receiving the submission of the people, and had captured a brass cannon and some 900 guns.

No. 1 Column (Festing's) met with continual opposition on its way to Akwete. On January 19, a large body of the enemy opened fire as it was getting dark. The Column, which was just reaching its halting place, drove off the enemy with a loss of five casualties. Next day the enemy, who had apparently suffered a good deal, came in and surrendered guns. On the 22nd again, the Column approached a town towards nightfall, and was opposed. The water being on the other side, the town was taken, and the troops bivouacked on a small hill, and cleared the bush. The enemy promptly surrounded the bivouac, and kept up a hot fire until darkness—and the millimetre gun—drove them off. On January 25th, Festing approached a town supposed to be friendly—when a very heavy fire was opened on him from trenches on his left flank. These were only three yards from the bush path, and the enemy's fire had more chance than usual of doing harm. Lieutenant Cockerill, Sergeant Bramwell, and ten men wounded, and one man killed. Two of the wounded soldiers died that night. The troops charged, but the enemy had not waited, and, the ground sloping abruptly downwards, they were safe for a time from reprisals. They reappeared soon after on a ridge some 1000 yards off, and the Millimetre gun put several shells into them with great effect. The town itself was taken with slight opposition, and the results of the shell fire became manifest. One of the twelve big Obinkita Aro Chiefs was captured. Next day Festing was informed that the Aros had been seen retreating, carrying a large number of killed and wounded.

On January 27, the Kwa country was entered and the Column reached the Qua Iboe River. The banks were very steep, and the enemy in great strength, opposed the crossing. The far bank was covered with dense bush which concealed trenches and pits. These having been subjected to fire from the millimetre gun and Maxims, the Column crossed the ford, which was breast high and scouts pushed forward through the bush the enemy retiring. They were in such strength that Festing determined to defer his attack until after dark and the Column halted a quarter of a mile from the town. At ten p. m. Captain Mayne and his northern Nigerian Company, Captain Sabine with a section of the Lagos Contingent and Captain Grayson with the millimetre gun, crept cautiously up until fired on by the enemy's outposts. One volley was fired and then a charge was made right into the market-square. From this central position the millimetre put shells into the surrounding compounds ten of which were taken and fired. The enemy, but half-awake, gave up a few hurried volleys and fled. The only casualty suffered on our side was Sergeant Major Jordan, Berkshire Regiment, wounded in the leg. The next day, January 28, the enemy had recovered from their fright and returned. It occupied nearly all day to get him on the run; and, while taking a compound, another European, Captain Sabine, of the Lagos Contingent, was wounded in the face. From thence on to Akwete, the lack of water added greatly to the discomforts of hot marches, and caused much suffering. Water-bottles were emptied for the wounded, who kept Dr. Hanley hard at work, as, indeed, he has been from the beginning of the Campaign; and water was even extracted from the full stems of banana trees.

No. 2 Column, under Lieut. Colonel Heneker, followed at a day's interval by No. 4 under the personal command of the Commandant, Aro Field Force, proceeded through the Ibiolo into the Kwa country. They suffered greatly from want of water. This led to one of the most dramatic episodes of the Campaign, as I will presently relate. On January 22, 23, and 24 considerable fighting took place. On the latter day Lieut.-Colonel Montanaro and No. 4 Column joined Lieut.-Colonel Heneker and on the 25th the enemy surrendered and gave up 250 guns. Heneker then went on to Ikotobo, where he found the white flag displayed. He formed camp here, and sent out Captain Knowles, with most of his force, to visit outlying districts. Then the inevitable water question brought about the incident before mentioned. Thirty carriers, escorted by Lieutenant Wayling and fifteen men, proceeded to the waterside some 600 yards from the town. A report was sent to Heneker that the enemy were holding it in force. He could spare no men, and, relying on the white flag, he assumed that a palaver would settle the matter. So accompanied by a few officers and a Maxim, he joined Wayling. Here he found the water-side commanded by high ground on the far side, and held by many armed men. He palavered with them, and they promised to give up their guns, but were trying to surround the small force all the time. The interpreter warned them to stop, but they only jeered and commenced a heavy fire. Wayling and his men crossed the stream to clear the heights, and reached them with two men wounded and in a serious predicament. The Maxim—choosing, as always, the worst possible moment—jammed with a broken spring. One carrier was killed, four wounded, and the rest stampeded. On the far bank, Wayling was hotly pressed. The situation was critical. It was necessary, above all, to rescue Wayling and his wounded from their dangerous position. Major Hodson, Indian Staff Corps, dashing forward with a cheer, rushed across the stream, closely followed by Captain Goldie and Lieutenant Tompson. They reached Wayling untouched, though the water all round them was alive with bullet splashes; and, with the aid of their carbines the pressure was for a time relieved, Heneker now sounded the "retire." Tompson seized the soldier who was too badly wounded to walk, and carried him back across the stream. The others rushed across in pairs. Hudson and Goldie covering the retreat and being the last to cross the ford. Once across, camp was regained in safety. Nothing could be done until Knowles' return at 7-0 p.m. Then the tables were turned, for the enemy emboldened by their temporary success, had crossed the river, and, being driven back, had themselves to cross under a sharp and case shot fire. Knowles charged after them, and they bolted headlong. Two men only were wounded on our side and the long-desired water was obtained at last.

On January 28, Lieut.-Colonel Montanaro held a palaver, when the terms of the Government were explained to the people. The combined Columns, had captured 3000 guns, and had suffered a loss of three killed and 15 wounded. On the 28th, a Column was detached under Lieutenant Campbell to proceed to Essene. On the 29th it had a good fight, lasting over two hours, driving the enemy through the bush to open yam fields. Here the enemy were outflanked and charged, losing 15 killed and many wounded. Campbell himself and three men were hit. On February 1 the strong compound of King Akparanga was taken and destroyed and the Column arrived at Opobo on February 2.

Meanwhile, Venour with No. 3 Column was coming along from Ibiang Ikpa. Up to January 21, he had no fighting and collected a large number of surrendered guns. On the 22nd however his camp at Aka was attacked during the night the enemy being repulsed on the North and North-west by Maxim fire. They then occupied the Western flank, three Lieutenant Halfpenny hawked out, and having located the foe, ran the millimetre gun out 300 yards, and poured case and shrapnel into them, occasioning heavy loss. Opposition after this was slight, and by the 26th Venour had 2800 guns. On February 3 he sent his baggage, &c., under escort to our camp at Azumini, remaining at Etotong with half a company, to give the people time to surrender guns. On leaving he was hotly attacked all along the road, the enemy being driven back by frequent charges led by Blunell and Captain Gillman. Venour and Sergeant Cowley were wounded, and seven native soldiers. The total number of guns captured and surrendered to No. 3 Column was 3140. Thus, the second stage of the Campaign was over, and the third commenced.

The total casualties suffered by the Field Force up to date are—Europeans, ten wounded soldiers, native soldiers, 151 killed and wounded.

Warm reference to the recent attempt to derail the Calcutta mail near Shikohabad, it appears that sleepers were placed at intervals along the line for a short distance, and that three quarters of a rails further on three chairs had been inverted on the rails, and fixed by means of keys, two chairs being upon each side. The passenger train, "No. 6 Down," had passed the place in safety only about forty minutes before the collision, and it is now certain that the miscreants who attempted the derailment had done fortunately insufficient time to complete their plans.

A SCHOOL SCANDAL AT ALLAHABAD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

HERBERT SPENCER and other sociologists tell us that the corporate conscience is less sensitive than the conscience of the individual. This may or may not be the explanation of the muddling and irresolute fashion in which the Committee charged with the conduct of the affairs of the Allahabad Girl's High School have, says the "Pioneer," dealt with an unfortunate incident which has of late been the theme of much comment among the local community. No body of school managers who know their business, and are endowed with more common sense than theory, will desire to interfere more than is absolutely necessary with the discretion of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The head of one school may put more faith in the discipline of the rod than another; but so long as the educative purpose of all punishment is kept in view, and there is no reason to believe that the methods employed are likely to hinder rather than promote this object, the schoolmaster or school mistress had better be left alone. Sensible people have little sympathy with supersensitive parents who hold that, under no circumstances and in the case of no child, however perverse and refractory, can a whipping be warrantable or salutary. But there are certain obvious conditions which a school master or schoolmistress who accepts the responsibility of inflicting corporal punishment, must be careful to observe. Cruelty cannot be educative, and neither can insult or indelicacy. In the present instance there is no suggestion of the former, but there comes from the parent of one of the girls who recently attended the Girls' High School at Allahabad, a very distinct allegation of the latter. It is quite possible that discipline may require that a girl of twelve should be caned, but it cannot conduce to discipline or to any other good end, to carry out the caning in a way which must inevitably turn the child's mind, not to the misconduct for which she is suffering, but to the indignity and indelicacy to which she is exposed.

It is alleged, in the present case, that after the girls and boys of Standards III, IV, V and VI, had been assembled, the delinquent was tied face downwards with a rope to a desk by a native servant and was then and there, in the most humiliating fashion in which such a punishment can be administered, caned in full view of the school. This may not have involved, as the parent says it did, an "immoral exposure;" but it is quite clear that the only justifiable ends the schoolmistress could have had in view, must have been frustrated rather than furthered by so indelicate an exhibition. If corporal punishment in such wise was needed, it ought obviously to have been inflicted without summoning a native servant to assist, and without calling in boys (some of whom it is alleged are thirteen years of age) to witness the exhibition. The girl herself is said to have begged to be taken to the boarding school and whipped there. These are considerations which we should have thought would have appealed at once to the Committee of Management; and we have hitherto refrained from noticing the matter at all, because we assumed that if the case was as stated above, the Committee would certainly take the necessary steps. We have now before us, however, the printed copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Sub-Committee of the Girls' High School, which would seem to point to a different conclusion. The letter is dated 31st March, and runs as follows:—"The Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Sub-Committee of the High School presents his compliments to Mrs. Walsh. He is directed to inform her that the Sub-Committee has given the printed complaint sent in by her full consideration. In some details, it is, they are satisfied, inaccurate; in other details they feel that an error of judgment was committed, and they are taking steps which will prevent a recurrence of such details in future. But while the present members of the Committee are not prepared to say that they would have decided in the same way they feel bound, to add that Miss Bailey did not exceed the powers entrusted to her by the Committee held in September, October and November, 1899."

A more unsatisfactory production than this letter it would be hard to imagine. Possibly some of the details in Mrs. Walsh's complaint may have been inaccurate; as some of these details are trivial, it is not of the smallest consequence whether they are inaccurate or not; but what we should have expected the Committee to be quite clear about, was whether the particularly objectionable details we have mentioned above were or were not accurate. Until this is done the aggrieved parent and the public must obviously be in the dark as to whether the present members of the Committee consider that the Headmistress of the High School may accompany corporal punishment with all the undesirable circumstances above alluded to, and yet be within her powers. We can well conceive that the Committee of September, October and November 1899," to which the Honorary Secretary refers, as if their decisions were on a level with the laws of the Medes and Persians, never contemplated such a case when they defined the powers of the Headmistress: but it is incomprehensible how the present Committee can accept this as a reason for doing nothing when a case actually occurs. We are not discussing how far the statements of Mrs. Walsh are or are not accurate. The points that she has made certain allegations which it was the duty of the Committee to investigate and either to admit or to contradict. If the former, it is their plain duty not only to take such steps as will prevent what they vaguely term "errors of judgment" in the future, but to let parents know whether this term embraces the objectionable allegations in Mrs. Walsh's statement and what the preventive steps are which they propose to take. As it is, it looks very much as if, in the fear of admitting a scandal and so hurting the High School they have taken the very course which is calculated to convince the local public that a scandal has occurred, and thereby to damage the interests they have at heart. The matter obviously cannot be allowed to rest here and altogether apart from the threat Mrs. Walsh makes of taking legal proceedings the Committee would be well advised to take steps as speedily as possible to put themselves right with the public.

THE SHOOTING OF FILIPINOS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR WALLER.

THE "Manila Times" gives the following particulars of the charges against Major Waller, the United States Officer recently tried and acquitted by a Court Martial:—

A board of inquiry that has all the appearance and powers of a court martial has been appointed, to look into and investigate certain alleged actions of Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the U S. Marine Corps, while the latter was in command of marines in the island of Samar. It is alleged that, in several instances, natives who were captured were tied to trees and submitted to a series of slow tortures that finally resulted in death—in some instances the victims living for three or four days. The treatment is alleged to have been of the most cruel and brutal description imaginable, and so general were the complaints made by those who were present at the time, men and officers and who were compelled to witness the same, that an investigation has been going on for some weeks past. One officer was so bold in his remarks that he was called upon to give what information he knew, which led to an investigation, by the Inspector-General of Samar, and the case will now be looked into by a regularly appointed court, created for the purpose. It is alleged that, among other atrocitities,

NATIVES WERE TIED TO TREES

and, in order to compel them to make a confession they were shot through the legs and left thus to suffer through the night, only to be given a repetition of the treatment the following day—in instances the treatment lasting as long as four days before the miserable wretches were relieved from their lingering agonies by death. Major Waller was before a Court of Inquiry upon a previous occasion while stationed at Cavite about one year ago. He was accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, but was exonerated by the Court. Major Waller went to Samar a few months ago in command of the forces of the Marine Corps and went in to make a record. He was of the opinion that all that was necessary was to form a chain of posts across the island and drive and bag the insurgents like so many rabbits. His plan proved a sad failure, some twenty men losing their lives and many more coming out of the nightmare experience in the Hospital with marks which they will carry to their dying day. The major went into establish a record, and he certainly did. It is believed that his sad failure irritated him somewhat and caused him to resort to the terribly drastic measures already related. The case will be thoroughly investigated by the military authorities, to whom he is responsible, having been operating on land as an infantry officer at the time and under the Commanding-General of the Army. Major Waller's career in the Marine Corps, continues our contemporary, has been a picturesque blending of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characteristics. In his varying moods he has been at times

A PRINCE BOUNTIFUL

to his brother officers and even to people outside the service; at others, his soldiers, subaltorns and even his fellow-citizens have trembled to approach him on legitimate business. He exemplified both sides of his nature during the China campaign a year and a half ago. His undoubted courage and devil may care manner made him popular with certain of the soldiery, but others told some dark tales. Among others, it was said that on the advance from Tongku to Tientsin, where an American man and a Russian battalion were ambushed and enfiladed, Major Waller gave orders to abandon two wounded men, and that, had it not been for the nerve of a medical officer and a lieutenant, who stoutly protested that they would never quit the field as long as wounded men remained behind the order would have been obeyed. This matter was hushed up, but those who witnessed it allowed it to be inferred that, had not the order been countermanded, a tragedy such as seldom occurs in the American service would have transpired.

In a subsequent issue our contemporary says:—The nature and personnel of the Court that is to try Major Waller of the Marine Corps has been decided upon. The accused will be tried on the charge of murdering prisoners of war. It will be remembered that during the terrible expedition on which Major Waller and his men were lost in the interior of Samar, the native carriers were said to have mutinied. It was alleged that they went to the foot of a hill and dug up potatoes, which they ate, telling the Americans that then and only then would they walk until, they, the Americans died of hunger and then take their arms and ammunition. The report on which the investigation was based was to the effect that, after returning to Basey, Major Waller ordered these men to be taken into the public street of the town and shot, one each day, as an example. Sufficient basis was found by the Inspector-General to recommend a court-martial. There were other stories of the torture of prisoners to make them tell the bolo men secrets, but these matters were not known by Major Smith's report, and will not be subject matter for the court.

The court martial was holding its sittings at Manila at the date of last advices. The case for the defence was proceeding on the 28th March.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A SECOND difference which forces itself upon the notice of an American observer is the difference between the two classes in question in their attitude towards those employed by them. In England between employer and employee a gulf is fixed: The owner of a great factory considers himself, as a rule, almost a "man of another world to his hands. There is practically no relation, as in America, of their ever reaching to his position. He has been born an employer; they have been born workmen. So it was ordained, and so it must continue. For the workman to suggest improvements in machinery, better plans of conducting the work-shop or the like would be regarded by his master as gross impertinence. Do you think, said one employer, that I would allow my workmen to argue with me? No, Sir. If they answer me back I would have them bundled out of the shop, whether they were right or not. There is some truth in all this, though, as the writer admits, it is not of universal application, and in a general sense, moreover, it is happily not so true as it was.

As a contribution to the controversy on the subject of British as compared with American business methods, some remarks of one of the New York papers are not without interest. The writer takes a different point of view from that most often adopted, maintaining that the main part of the blame for British trade losses to-day is to be put, not on the workman, but on the employers themselves. The British business man differs from his American confrere in many respects, but in none more than in the that with him it an article of faith to keep in his own hands, despite ill-health or the oncoming of old age, the sole control of his business. Youth, which means enterprise, is given no chance against age, which is cautious and caution is the one thing, when carried to excess, that prevents all business expansion. Youth, says the American writer, will no doubt lose thousands of dollars, but it will make tens of thousands that age would never have dreamed of. Nine out of ten of its new schemes will be failures, but the tenth will leave the triumphs of age far behind.

Lord Dundonald, says a correspondent, will not after all receive the Canadian command. It has been offered to, and we believe has been accepted by, Sir Charles B. Parsons. Sir Charles, who has hitherto held the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General at Woolwhich, has rendered good service both in the Soudan and in South Africa. After the Dongola Expedition he was appointed Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, and his conduct in that capacity won him the high esteem of Lord Kitchener. This explains his appointment in 1900 to the post of Assistant Inspector-General on the lines of communication in South Africa. Sir Charles, by the way, was through the first Transvaal campaign, and was wounded at Ingogo, where his horse was also shot under him. His first saw service in Egypt in 1882. Sir Charles is another of the officers who has had some experience of the Canadian irregular forces at the front.

The "Local Government Chronicle" has been reading a not undeserved homily to municipal authorities on the folly of spending money on Coronation commemorations of a useless or senseless kind, says our contemporary. We would earnestly impress upon local authorities the desirability of refraining, as far as possible, from showing their loyalty by means of unnecessarily expensive addresses, which will not afford the slightest gratification to any person except the senders, and which in all probability the King will never even see. At the time of her late Majesty's death we know for a fact that within a period of three days over 7,000 addresses were received at the Home Office. The receipts of these were officially notified; but his Majesty the King certainly did not see 1 per cent of them, and the remainder might, for all practical purposes, have been sent direct to the waste paper basket. If we take the average cost of each address at the low figure of three guineas, we arrive at the astonishing and disappointing result that over £21,000 was spent in a period of three days which really provided no satisfaction to anyone except the illuminators and dealers in vellum. When we consider the amount of good which might have been done had this large sum been applied in a more practical way, we cannot but hope that a similar occurence may be avoided on this occasion.

The present distinction of Mr. McKean, the latest addition to the House of Commons, is that of being the smallest member. It is said that he is also energetic, fluent of speech, and able in business, but of these merits the House has seen nothing yet. Curiously enough, the smallest member before his arrival was Mr. McVeagh, whose election immediately preceded Mr. McKean's. The Nationalists, among whom they are numbered, have a larger proportion of members below the average stature than is to be found in any other Parliamentary Party, as witness Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. James O'Connor, Mr. Gildhooley, and others, but, on the other hand, some of the tallest of our legislators are Nationalists—Mr. Dillon, Mr. Condon, and Mr. Flavin, for example. Looking at the other parties one finds such tall men as Sir W. Harcourt, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. W. Allan, Mr. Caine, Mr. Eugene Watson, Mr. Soames, Mr. Philipps (all Liberals), Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Hanbury, Sir W. Walrond, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Sir A. Acland-Hood, Mr. Lecky, and Colonel Sanderson (all Ministerialists). Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M. John Morley, Mr. Asquith, and Sir H. Fowler are near the average height, as are Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Brodrick. There are no particularly small men among either Liberals, Conservatives, or Unionists.

The usual consequences of a continuous war were pressing heavily upon the nation, taxation was high—about £27,030,000 had been raised during 1801 for military purposes alone—food was dear, a quarter-loaf at this time costing 1s 10 1-2d.—Indeed, grain of all kinds was so scarce that the King issued a proclamation exhorting economy, and limiting the consumption of each person to one-quarter per week. Therefore the prospect of peace was universally welcomed. The income tax was immediately repealed, and hope ran high. But the partial clouds soon gathered again. Each nation charged the other with breach of contract, and war was again declared on May 18th, 1803, to be waged continuously until the decisive battle of Waterloo in 1815 brought it to a close, when the accumulated National Debt had reached about £800,000,000.

What are Jemimas? To add to the many shortcomings and misdoings attributed to Mr. Chamberlain, M.A.P. recently brought the terrible charge against him of having fallen from the standard of a gentleman so far as to wear Jemimas. The editor of that lively journal has since been overwhelmed with inquiries, mostly from the country, as to what are Jemimas. The mysterious accusation has aroused a lively curiosity among all not in the know, but now the secret is out. For the benefit of the uninitiated, it is explained that Jemimas are simply spring side boots. They used to be fashionable at one time. Now they can hardly be obtained from any son of Crispin for love or money. But Mr. Chamberlain adheres to the old-fashioned style still. The organ of the boot trade will, therefore, have to admonish him as well as The Tailor and Cutter, whose dreadful indictment of his sloppy dress we quoted the other day. As to the etymology of the term Jemima even the editor of M.A.P., is at fault there, and it remains a puzzle.

At the football match at Sheffield between Sheffield Wednesday and Blackburn Rovers on March 22nd which was favoured by fine weather, there were no fewer than 70,000 spectators present. This is a record for League matches, and "almost a record" for football. It has probably only been beaten by the attendance at a Cup-tie match played at the Crystal Palace, when from 80,000 to 100,000 spectators are computed to have been present. The usual attendances at League matches runs from 5,000 to 30,000. At international match in Glasgow some 50,000 people watched the play; at the recent match between Derby and Sheffield United at West Bromwich there were, in round numbers, 35,000 but when Notts County and Southampton met in London, only 20,000 was the respectable attendance. In Liverpool, Birmingham, and Sheffield there are frequently attendances of 30,000 at football matches between good teams.

"A Few Conversationalists," is the title of a chatty article in "The Cornhill Magazine" for April. The writer comments on the fact that almost all English conversationalists of mark have been, and are, men; whereas in France the other sex is allowed and encouraged to take prominence in this direction. The major part of the article is devoted to the career of Sophie Arnould, who reigned as a queen of Society in France about the year 1760. Some of her bon mots are given. "I am enjoying my own company," said the poet Bernard. "Take care," answered Sophie, "you are talking with a traitor." Chevrier, the pamphleteer, who had lampooned her unmercifully, died suddenly and mysteriously. While they were discussing the manner of his death—"Divine Justice," she said, "he must have sucked his pen." The guillotine robbed this lady of all her friends, and she was reduced to penury as the result of the Revolution, not even being able to obtain from the new Government the pension to which, as a Secretaire of the Opera, she was entitled. But she treated her privations almost as a joke, remarking, by way of apology for accepting the gift of a gold piece, "It is hardly worth while dying of hunger if one can help it."

Two hundred and ninety-nine years ago, did Queen Elizabeth. What she was let the historians decide: this is as her courtiers made her seem to herself—Spenser called her Gloriana, the "fair vestal throned in the west," Ralegh wrote of her: "I, that was wont to behold her riding like Alexander, hunting like Diana, walking like Venus, the gentle wind blowing her fair hair about her pure cheeks like a nymph (she was fifty-nine when he wrote this), sometime singing like an angel, sometime playing like Orpheus," &c., etc. To us she is simply "Good Queen Bess," of famous memory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 19th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for the Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers.—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. Leave of absence for 12 months has been granted to Gunner C F W Hamilton, from 18th instant.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 16th instant and posted to No. 3 Sub Division No. 1 Company:—No. 851 Gr, N J Robottom.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

LIPTONS TEAS

obtained the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES

were awarded the GRAND PRIX.

LIPTONS Goods are obtainable from all dealers or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS'.

SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for curing what is called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR E. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLONMORE—"I have never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the highest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION. Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.

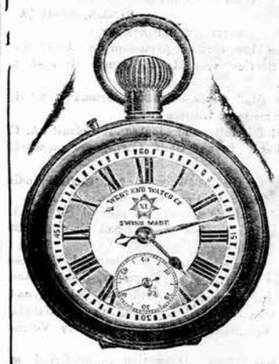
Thomas Wilkinson

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

YET ANOTHER CHEAP WATCH

Made on the Roskopf System.

Guaranteed for One Year.



19" size watch.

HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19" size (as illustrated,) and 21" size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it:

IN OPEN FACE NICKEL SILVER CASE, **at Rs. 12.**

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

To the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
" 6 " " 10 per cent.

OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

'DARTRING'

'LANOLINE'

'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

LEMCO

The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract,

Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Invaluable in Kitchen, Sick Room, and Hospital, and on the Battle Field.

The only Meat Extract ever connected with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay. Purchased by CAMERON & Co., Valence (Drôme), France.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial, a test ta value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I tolp two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, 81 Marg

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

FROHMAN'S LITTLE HOBBY.

Some people go in for collecting stamps; others silkworms; others, again, farthings. But Mr. Charles Frohman is more ambitious. He goes in for collecting theatrical companies. A few days ago, Mr. "To-and-Frohman" (as he is known in the theatrical profession, on account of a habit he has contracted of sailing between England and America) was presenting Sherlock Holmes at the Lyceum. Are You a Mason at the Shaftesbury (this will be at the Royalty next Monday), Kitty Grey at the Apollo (his partner in this presentation being Mr. George Edwardes), Blue-Bell at the Vaudeville, and The Princess's Nose at the Duke of York's. He has collected another company since the company at the Criterion, in The Girl from Maxim's [and soon, at the Shaftesbury, we shall find that "Mr. Charles Frohman presents his company in All on Account of Eliza!" Rather a tidy assemblage of objects of dramatic art, for practically one collector And there are rumours of further additions to the Frohman Collection, and houses specially built for running them in!

THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.

With this farce from the French of Feydeau within its underground walls, the Criterion is quite its old rollicking self again. The following brief extract from the plot is characteristic of the Criterion as we used to know it. Dr. Petitpont makes the awful discovery that Praline, a dancer, with whom, in the company of Lieutenant Corignon, he supped the night before, is in his house. Fortunately, his wife "believes in ghosts," so that when Praline, confronted by her, pretends to be a denizen of the other world, and charges her with a mission to go off to Paris at once, Madame Petitpont takes the whole thing in profound seriousness, and departs. The story of the farce happening to turn chiefly on the efforts of the doctor to "keep in" with an exacting uncle (General Petitpont), it is only natural (assuming that the laws of farce are natural laws) that Madame's departure should be the signal for the uncle's arrival, and that this gentleman should at once conclude that Praline is his nephew's wife. The complications proceeding from this error, and from the General insisting that the real wife, when she returns, is a madwoman, and the matrimonial property of a Dr. Brumage, are of a wildly extravagant order, and the farce is not brought to its conclusion before the hinges, not only of one's mind, but of the several doors on the stage, have been very severely strained.

OH, YOU LESSEES!

First of all (at rehearsals) Mrs. Brown-Potter. Then Miss Nancy Price. Then Miss Constance Collier. Then Miss Nancy Price again. And now, finally, Mrs. Brown-Potter? I refer, of course, to the representation in Ulysses of the part of Calypso. Mr. Tree has at last decided that Mrs. Brown-Potter is the ideal Calypso, and by a mutual exercise of most commendable courtesy—the actor-manager's courtesy being in the offering and the actresses in the accepting—a happy condition of things, which I foreshadowed from the first is now for the benefit of the play-going public, on the point of being realised. Mrs. Brown Potter's appearance in Ulysses in a part so eminently suited to her artistic personality as is that of Calypso, is certain to prove of immense value to the play and actor and actress, poet and public are alike to be congratulated upon what might with truth be called a representation at Her Majesty's of All's Well! That Ends Well! Meanwhile clever Miss Nancy Price who will settle down into the part Athene when Miss Constance Collier leaves for Ben Hur at Drury Lane, is entitled to much managerial gratitude for her plucky and praiseworthy work as the Calypso pro tempore.

TREE'S SOUVENIR ARTIST.

Another treat for the patrons of Her Majesty's Theatre last night Mr. Beerbohm Tree had presented to each member of his audience a beautiful souvenir of the sixtieth night of Ulysses, the same being designed by Mr. Charles Buchel from several oil-painting by himself. Mr. Buchel who is a German, though he neither looks nor sounds like one seems to have taken a similar place at Her Majesty's to that which Mr. Bernard Partridge filled at the Lyceum in Sir Henry Irving's most successful days—only that the souvenir artist of Her Majesty's concerns himself more with the actor manager than with plays and players generally and applies his talent for what a fearsome punster has called a "por-tree-ture" to poster work and the illustrated press.

TWO OF MR. BUCHEL'S BEST.

One of Mr. Buchel's most successful character portrait posters was his well-known figure of Mr Beerbohm Tree as Count d'Orsay in The Last of the Dandies, while one of the artists best oil-paintings is his picture of Mr. Tree as King John, which now hangs in the vestibule of Her Majesty's Theatre. A little boy was once asked; "What is an artist?" and the reply promptly came, "A man what draws trees and things." Of Mr. Charles Buchel it may be said that he is the man what draws Tree and things.

FORTY NEW DRESSES IN THREE WEEKS.

Miss Beatrice Day is a very charming actress—so charming that South Africa now on the threshold of its piping times of peace cannot possibly spare her. Wherefore this pretty and popular personification of Longfellow's "Perfect Day," having accomplished the astounding feat of purchasing forty new dresses during a flying about visit of three weeks to London—exclusive of new "property" costumes for Lady Teazle, Peg Woffington, Kate Hardcastle, Pauline etc—has now hurried back to Pretoria. By Londoners, Miss Day will be best remembered as having done excellent work at the Haymarket (when that theatre had Mr. Tree for its tenant), and been particularly successful as Terry's in the name-part of Mr. F. C. Burnands farce, The Lady from Ostend.

TOMMY ATKINS AND THE ACTRESS.

Probably no artist has visited South Africa who attained the same degree of popularity as that of which it is Miss Beatrice Day's pardonable pride to speak. In the course of her last season in the land of disappearing trouble, Miss Day was the precipient of presents of great commercial value—presents in which diamonds shone as brightly as I recollect their possessor having done in The Lady from Ostend: but those who know Miss Day's nature will readily understand how much more highly than these she values three admiring "Tommies," letters accompanied respectively with handkerchief, a bottle of scent, and a box of soap. Each gallant Tommy had remembered Miss Day at his favourite temple of melodramatic art, the Britannia Theatre, commonly known at the "Brit wherein services of the late lamented proprietrex Mrs. Sarah Lane, the object of his admiration had—like himself—risked for a whole twelve-months engagement, the villainous agencies of battle murder and sudden death.

VIVE LE ROI!

Once more are the doors of the Surrey open to the great, appreciative public on "the other side of the water." As there are times in the history of men and nations that could well be forgotten, or only remembered because their gloom adds to the brightness of prosperity before and after, so there has lately been a period in the history of this famous house over which it is wise to draw a veil. Two variety shows a night, on the old Surrey stage, were hardly to be endured by lovers of melodrama. But now Mr. George Conquest, the late well-known manager's eldest son, has started his stock season with bumper houses. He has been a Surrey favourite for twenty years. And he is still enough on the sunny side of middle-age to hope for a reign of twenty more.

THE SURREY HOUSES.

The drama must be drawn in bold lines to suit the Surrey. The programme conveys this idea by two masks of comedy and tragedy hanging against a closed curtain, while the artist has paid a tribute to Euterpe by introducing the bald head and bâton of a conductor at the bottom of his picture. It is a wonderful house to see, after half-past nine—for no return checks are allowed at so late an hour, and every patron of the drama is in his seat. Over three thousand people, crowded together, from the great pit lost in the shadow of the distance, to the giddy height of the three-penny Olympus. A quick, demonstrative, personal audience; an audience to take up its cue for applause as conscientiously as the orchestra obeys the conductor's tap; an audience to remember and encourage its favourites with such cordial greetings as "Good old Tom!" and "Hullo, George!"

SHADES OF DIFFERENCE.

There are several little points to observe in which the Surrey Theatre differs from, say, the St. James's. Mr. George Alexander is famous for having banished the matinee hat; Mr. George Conquest insists upon visitors to the stalls paying for children "whether in arms or not," except at morning performances. "Curtain calls" are almost unknown in the West-end; they are still allowed, with traditional character touches, over the water. The leading man—and a capital leading man he is, too: Mr. Ernest Leicester—bows and is cheered; the villain smiles and is hissed; the low comedian can generally raise a laugh during his passing from side to side; and the powdered footman is received with mingled derision and good-natured encouragement.

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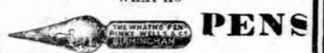

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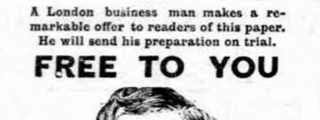

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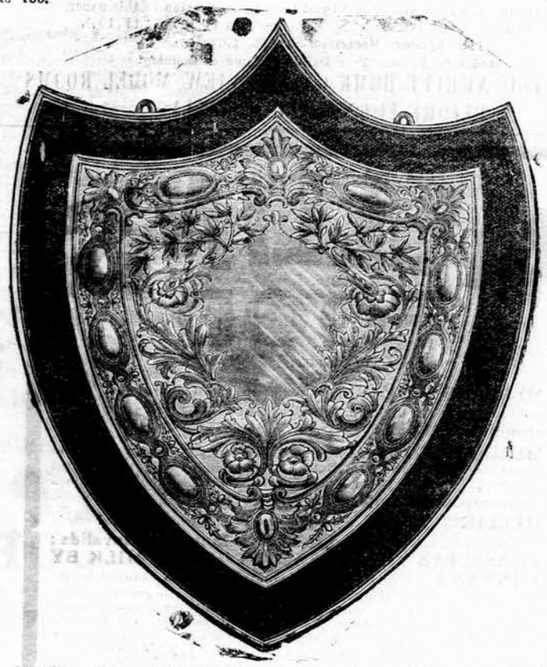

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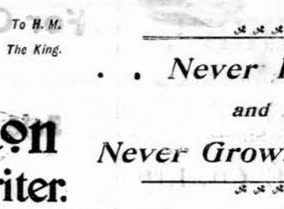

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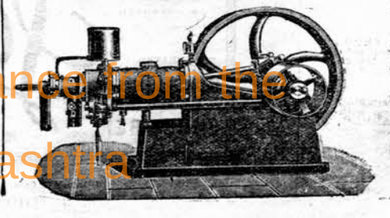

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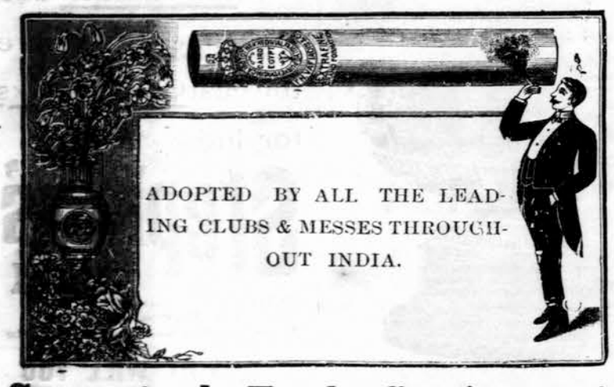

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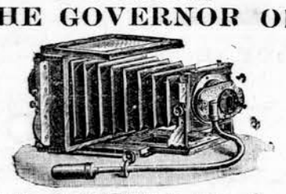

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